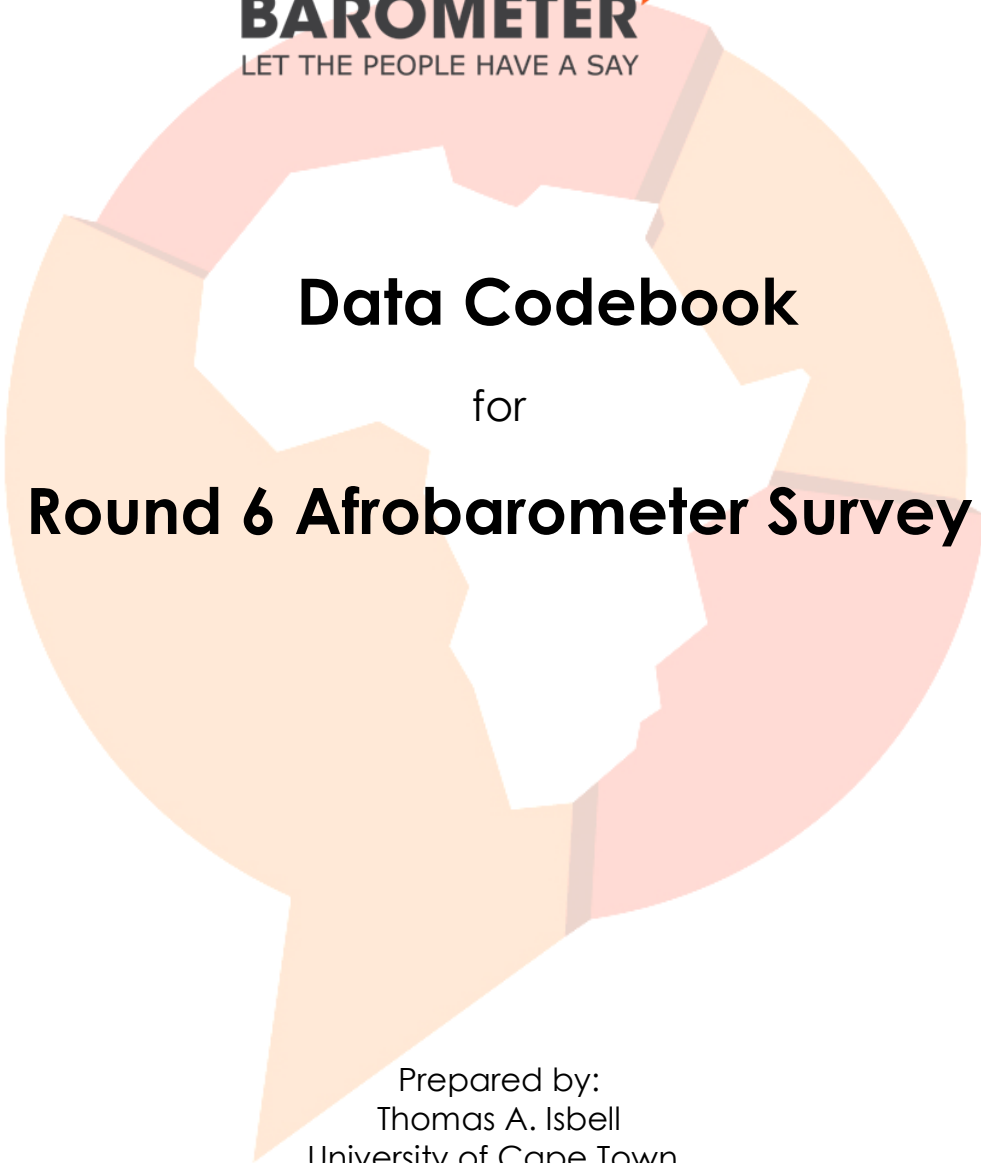


AFRO



BAROMETER

LET THE PEOPLE HAVE A SAY



Data Codebook

for

Round 6 Afrobarometer Survey

Prepared by:
Thomas A. Isbell
University of Cape Town
January 2017

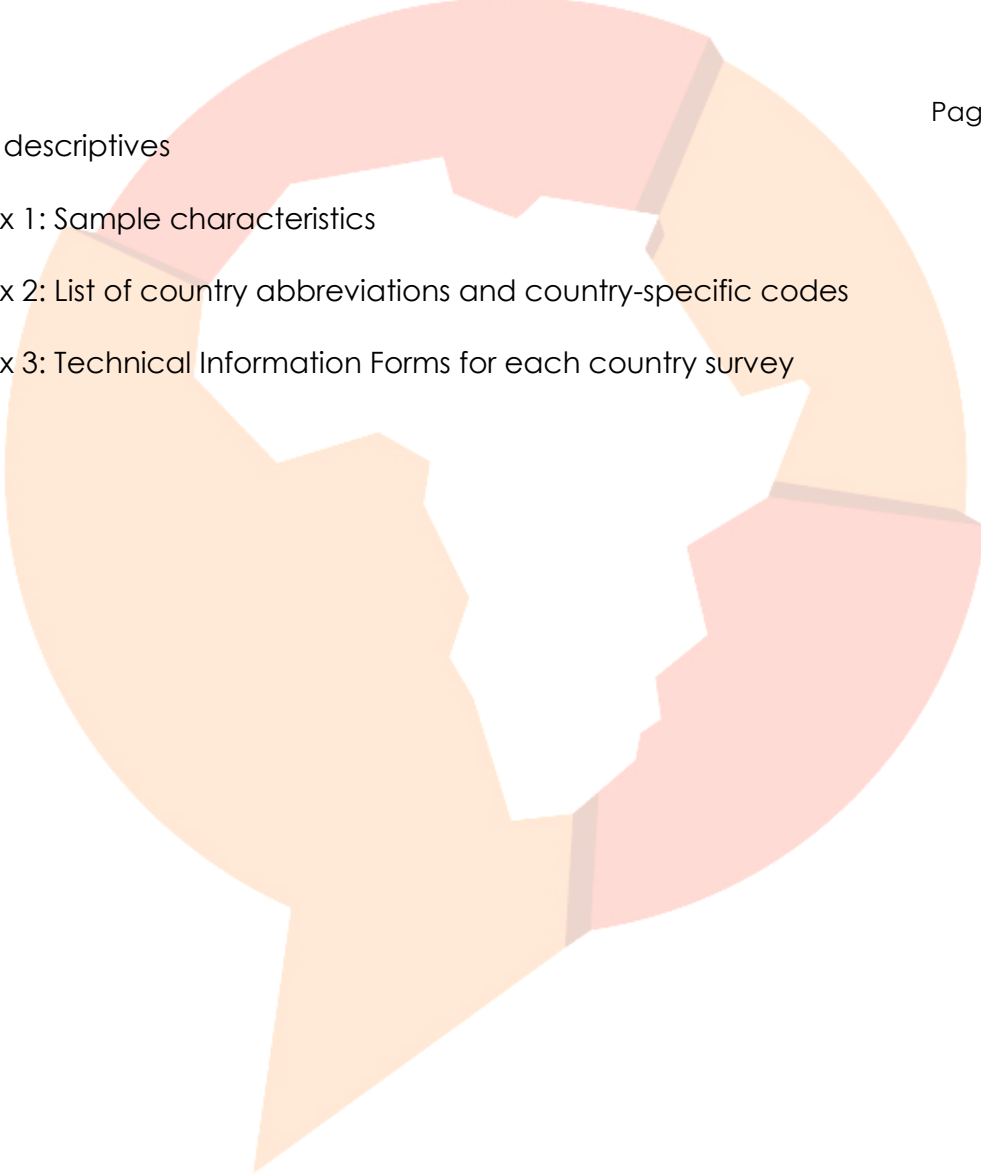
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Table of Contents



	Page number
Variable descriptives	3-72
Appendix 1: Sample characteristics	73
Appendix 2: List of country abbreviations and country-specific codes	74
Appendix 3: Technical Information Forms for each country survey	75-111

Question Number: COUNTRY

Question: Country

Variable Label: Country

Values: 1-36

Value Labels: 1=Algeria, 2=Benin, 3=Botswana, 4=Burkina Faso, 5=Burundi, 6=Cameroon, 7=Cape Verde, 8=Cote d'Ivoire, 9=Egypt, 10=Gabon, 11=Ghana, 12=Guinea, 13=Kenya, 14=Lesotho, 15=Liberia, 16=Madagascar, 17=Malawi, 18=Mali, 19=Mauritius, 20=Morocco, 21=Mozambique, 22=Namibia, 23=Niger, 24=Nigeria, 25=São Tomé and Príncipe, 26=Senegal, 27=Sierra Leone, 28=South Africa, 29=Sudan, 30=Swaziland, 31=Tanzania, 32=Togo, 33=Tunisia, 34=Uganda, 35=Zambia, 36=Zimbabwe

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: COUNTRY_R5List

Question: Country

Variable Label: Country in R5 Alphabetical Order

Values: 1-37

Value Labels: 1=Algeria, 2=Benin, 3=Botswana, 4=Burkina Faso, 5=Burundi, 6=Cameroon, 7=Cape Verde, 8=Cote d'Ivoire, 9=Egypt, 11=Ghana, 12=Guinea, 13=Kenya, 14=Lesotho, 15=Liberia, 16=Madagascar, 17=Malawi, 18=Mali, 19=Mauritius, 20=Morocco, 21=Mozambique, 22=Namibia, 23=Niger, 24=Nigeria, 25=Senegal, 26=Sierra Leone, 27=South Africa, 28=Sudan, 29=Swaziland, 30=Tanzania, 31=Togo, 32=Tunisia, 33=Uganda, 34=Zambia, 35=Zimbabwe, 36=Gabon, 37=São Tomé and Príncipe

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: RESPNO

Question: Respondent number

Variable Label: Respondent number

Values: ALG0001-ALG1200,BDI0001-BDI1200,BEN0001-BEN1200,BFO0001-BFO1200,BOT0001-BOT1200,CAM0001-CAM1199,CDI0001-CDI1200,CVE0001-CVE1200,EGY0001-EGY1200,GAB0001-GAB1200,GHA0001-GHA2400,GHA2500,GUI0001-GUI1200,KEN0001-KEN2400,LES0001-LES1200,LIB0001-LIB1200,MAD0001-MAD1200,MAU0001-MAU1200,MLI0001-MLI1200,MLW0001-MLW1200,MOR0001-MOR1200,MOZ0001-MOZ2400,NAM0001-NAM1200,NGR0001-NGR1200,NIG0001-NIG2400,SAF0001-SAF2400,SEN0001-SEN1200,SRL0001-SRL1200,STP0001-STP1200,SUD0001-SUD1200,SWZ0001-SWZ1200,TAN0001-TAN2400,TOG0001-TOG1200,TUN0001-TUN1200,UGA0001-UGA2400,ZAM0001-ZAM1200,ZIM0001-ZIM2400

Value Labels: String variable

Note: Assigned by data managers

Question Number: BACKCHK

Question: Household back-checked?

Variable Label: Household back-checked?

Values: 1-2

Value Labels: 1=Yes, 2=No

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: URBRUR

Question: PSU/EA

Variable Label: Urban or Rural Primary Sampling Unit

Values: 1-2

Value Labels: 1=urban, 2=rural

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: REGION

Question: Region/Province

Variable Label: Province or region

Values: 100- 111, 140- 163,180- 192, 220- 224, 260-269, 300- 307, 340-349,380- 394, 420- 441,460- 462, 501- 509, 540- 550, 580- 593, 620-656, 660-673, 700- 708, 740- 769, 780- 784, 820- 829, 860- 869,900- 909, 930-933, 1100- 1107,1140- 1145, 1180- 1196, 1220- 1231, 1260- 1291, 1300- 1307,1420- 1428, 1460-1483,1500-1515, 1540- 1545,1580-1603, 1620-1623, 1660-1661, 1700- 1708

Value Labels: 100= Alibori, 101= Atacora, 102= Atlantique, 103= Borgou, 104=Collines, 105=Couffo, 106=Donga, 107=Littoral, 108=Mono, 109=Ouémé, 110=Plateau,111=Zou, 140=Barolong, 141=Central

Bobonong,142=Central Boteti,143=Central Mahalapye,144=Central Serowe/Palapye,145=Central Tutume,146=Chobe,147=Francistown,148=Gaborone,149=Ghanzi,150=Jwaneng,151=Kgagaladi North,152=KgagaladiSouth,153=Kgatleng,154=Kweneng East,155=Kweneng West,156=Lobatse,157=Ngamiland East,158=Ngamiland West,159=Ngwaketse,160=Ngwaketse West,161=North East,162=Selibe Phikwe,163=South East,180=Boucle du Mouhoun,181=Cascades,182=Centre,183=Centre Est,184=Centre Nord,185=Centre Ouest,186=Centre Sud,187=Est,188=Hauts Bassins,189=Nord,190=Plateau Central,191=Sahel,192=Sud Ouest,220=S. Antao,221=S.Vincente,222=Santiago-Interior,223=Santiago-Praia,224=Fogo,260=Western,261=Central,262=Greater Accra,263=Volta,264=Eastern,265=Ashanti,266=Brong Ahafo,267=Northern,268=Upper East,269=Upper West,300=Nairobi,301=Central,302=Eastern,303=Rift Valley,304=Nyanza,305=Western,306=North Eastern,307=Coast,340=Maseru,341=Mafeteng,342=Mohale's Hoek,343=Quthing,344=Qacha's Nek,345=Mokhotlong,346=Buthe-Buthe,347=Leribe,348=Berea,349=Thaba Tseka,380=Bomi,381=Bong,382=Gbarpolu,383=Grand Bassa,384=Grand Cape Mount,385=Grand Gedeh,386=GrandKru,387=Lofa,388=Margibi,389=Maryland,390=Montserrado,391=Nimba,392=Rivercess,393=River Gee,394=Sinoe,420=Alaoira Mangoro,421=Amoron'i Mania,422=Analamanga,423=Analanjirifo,424=Androy,425=Anosy,426=Atsimo Andrefana,427=Atsimo Atsinanana,428=Atsinanana,429=Betsiboka,430=Boeny,431=Bongolava,432=Diana,433=Haute Matsiatra,434=Ihorombe,435=Itasy,436=Melaky,437=Menabe,438=SAVA,439=Sofia,440=Vakinankaratra,441=Vatovavy Fitonany,460=Central,461=North,462=South,501=Kayes,502=Koulikoro,503=Sikasso,504=Ségou,505=Mopti,506=Tombouctou,507=Gao,508=Kidal,509=Bamako,540=Maputo Province,541=Maputo City,542=Gaza,543=Inhambane,544=Sofala,545=Tete,546=Manica,547=Zambézia,548=Nampula,549=Cabo Delgado,550=Niassa,580=Zambezi,581=Erongo,582=Hardap,583=Karas,584=Kavango West,585=Kavango East,586=Khomas,587=Kunene,588=Ohangwena,589=Omaheke,590=Omusati,591=Oshana,592=Oshikoto,593=Otjozondjupa,620=Abia,622=Akwa-Ibom,623=Anambra,624=Bauchi,625=Bayelsa,626=Benue,628=Cross-River,629=Delta,630=Ebonyi,631=Edo,632=Ekiti,633=Enugu,634=FCT,635=Gombe,636=Imo,637=Jigawa,638=Kaduna,639=Kano,640=Katsina,641=Kebbi,642=Kogi,643=Kwara,644=Lagos,645=Nasarawa,646=Niger,647=Ogun,648=Ondo,649=Osun,650=Oyo,651=Plateau,652=Rivers,653=Sokoto,654=Taraba,656=Zamfara,660=Dakar,661=Diourbel,662=Fatick,663=Kaffrine,664=Kaolack,665=Kédougou,666=Kolda,667=Louga,668=Matam,669=Saint-Louis,670=Sédhiou,671=Tambacounda,672=Thies,673=Ziguinchor,700=Eastern Cape,701=Free State,702=Gauteng,703=Kwazulu Natal,704=Limpopo,705=Mpumalanga,706=North West,707=Northern Cape,708=Western Cape,740=Dodoma,741=Arusha,742=Kilimanjaro,743=Tanga,744=Morogoro,745=Pwani,746=Dar es Salaam,747=Lindi,748=Mrwara,749=Ruvuma,750=Iringa,751=Mbeya,752=Singida,753=Tabora,754=Rukwa,755=Kigoma,756=Shinyanga,757=Kagera,758=Mwanza,759=Mara,760=Manyara,761=Unguja Kaskazini,762=Unfuja Kusini,763=Mjini Magharibi,764=Pemba Kaskazini,765=Pemba Kusini,766=Geita,767=Katavi,768=Njombe,769=Simiyu,780=Central,781=West,782=North,783=East,784=Kampala,820=Lusaka,821=Central,822=Copperbelt,823=Eastern,824=Luapula,825=Northern,826=North-Western,827=Southern,828=Western,829=Muchinga,860=Harare,861=Bulawayo,862=Midlands,863=Masvingo,864=Mashonaland East,865=Mashonaland West,866=Mashonaland Central,867=Matebeleland South,868=Matebeleland North,869=Manicaland,900=Port Louis,901=Pamplemousses,902=Riviere du Rempart,903=Flacq,904=Grand Port,905=Savanne,906=Savanne,907=Moka,908=Black River,909=Rodrigues,930=East,931=North,932=South,933=Western,1100=Agadez,1102=Dosso,1103=Maradi,1104=Tahoua,1105=Tillabéri,1106=Zinder,1107=Niamey,1140=Lome Commune,1141=Maritime,1142=Plateaux,1143=Centrale,1144=Kara,1145=Savanes,1180=Bubanza,1181=Bujumbura,1182=Bujumbura Marie,1183=Bururi,1184=Cankuza,1185=Cibitoke,1186=Gitega,1187=Karusi,1188=Kayanza,1189=Kirundo,1190=Makamba,1191=Muramvya,1192=Muyinga,1193=Mwaro,1194=Ngozi,1195=Rutana,1196=Ruyiga,1220=Centre-Yaoundé,1221=Littoral-Douala,1222=Adamaoua,1223=Centre,1224=Est,1225=Extrême-Nord,1226=Littoral,1227=Nord,1228=Nord-Ouest,1229=Ouest,1230=Sud,1231=Sud-Ouest,1260=Abidjan,1261=Agneby-Tiassa,1262=Bafing,1263=Bagoué,1264=Bélier,1265=Béré,1266=Bounkani,1267=Cavally,1269=Gbékè,1270=Gboklè,1271=Gôh,1272=Gontougo,1273=Grands Ponts,1274=Guémon,1275=Hambol,1276=Haut Sassandra,1277=Iffou,1278=Indenié-Djuablin,1279=Kabadougou,1280=La Mé,1281=Lôh-Djiboua,1282=Marahoué,1283=Moronou,1284=Nawa,1285=N'Zi,1286=Poro,1287=San Pedro,1288=Sud Comoé,1289=Tchologo,1290=Tonkpi,1291=Worodougou,1300=Conakry,1301=Boké,1302=Kindia,1303=Mamou,1304=Labé,1305=Labé,1306=Kankan,1307=NZerekoré,1420=North Eastern Region,1421=North Middle Region,1422=North Western Region,1423=East Highlands,1424=Middle Highlands,1425=Western Highlands,1426=South Eastern Region,1428=South Western Region,1460=Cairo,1461=Alexandria,1462=Port Said,1463=Suez,1464=Damietta,1465=Dakahlia,1466=Charqia,1467=Qalyubia,1468=Kafr el-

Sheikh,1469= Gharbia,1470= Monufia,1471= Beheira,1472= Ismailia,1473= Giza,1474= Beni Souif,1475= El Feyoum,1476= El Menya,1477= Assyout,1478= Souhag,1479= Qena,1480= Luxor,1481= Aswan,1482= Red Sea,1483= Matrouh,, 1500= Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira,1501= Laayoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra,1502= Guelmim-Es-Semara,1503= Souss-Massa-Drâa,1504= Gharb-Chrarda-Beni-Hssen,1505= Chaouia-Ouardigha,1506= Marrakech-Tensift-Al-Haouz,1507= Oriental,1508= Grand Casablanca,1509= Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer,1510= Doukkala-Abda,1511= Tadla-Azilal,1512= Meknès-Tafilalet,1513= Fès-Bouleman,1514= Taza-Al Hoceima-Taounate,1515= Tanger-Tétouan, 1540= North,1541= East,1542= Khartoum,1543= Central,1544= Kurdufan,1545= Darfur, 1580= Tunis,1581= Ariana,1582= Manouba,1583= Ben Arous,1584= Sfax,1585= Sousse,1586= Nabeul 1587= Bizerte ,1588= Zaghuan,1589= Sidi Bouzid,1590= Le Kef,1591= Kasserine,1592= Jendouba,1593= Bêja,1594= Siliana,1595= Kairouan,1596= Monastir,1597= Mahdia,1598= Medenine,1599= Tataouine,1600= Gafsa,1601= Gabès,1602= Tozeur,1603= Kébili,1620= Hhohho,1621= Manzini,1622= Shiselweni,1623= Lubombo,1660= Sao Tome,1661= Principe,1700= Estuaire,1701= Haut-Ogooué,1702= Moyen-Ogooué,1703= Ngounié,1704= Nyanga,1705= Ogooué-Ivindo,1706= Ogooué-Lolo,1707= Ogooué-Maritime,1708= Woleu-Ntem,

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: EA_SVC_A

Question: Are the following services present in the primary sampling unit/enumeration area: Electricity grid that most houses could access?

Variable Label: EA-SVC-A. Electricity grid in the PSU/EA

Values: 0, 1, 9, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Can't determine, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Question was filled in conjunction with field supervisor

Question Number: EA_SVC_B

Question: Are the following services present in the primary sampling unit/enumeration area: Piped water system that most houses could access?

Variable Label: EA-SVC-B. Piped water system in the PSU/EA

Values: 0, 1, 9, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Can't determine, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Question was filled in conjunction with field supervisor

Question Number: EA_SVC_C

Question: Are the following services present in the primary sampling unit/enumeration area: Sewage system that most houses could access?

Variable Label: EA-SVC-C. Sewage system in the PSU/EA

Values: 0, 1, 9, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Can't determine, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Question was filled in conjunction with field supervisor

Question Number: EA_SVC_D

Question: Are the following services present in the primary sampling unit/enumeration area: Cell phone service?

Variable Label: EA-SVC-D. Cell phone service in the PSU/EA

Values: 0, 1, 9, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Can't determine, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Question was filled in conjunction with field supervisor

Question Number: EA_FAC_A

Question: Are the following facilities present in the primary sampling unit/enumeration area, or within easy walking distance: Post-office?

Variable Label: EA-FAC-A. Post office in the PSU/EA

Values: 0, 1, 9, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Can't determine, -1=Missing
Source: SAB
Note: Question was filled in conjunction with field supervisor

Question Number: EA_FAC_B

Question: Are the following facilities present in the primary sampling unit/enumeration area, or within easy walking distance: School?

Variable Label: EA-FAC-B. School in the PSU/EA

Values: 0, 1, 9, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Can't determine, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Question was filled in conjunction with field supervisor

Question Number: EA_FAC_C

Question: Are the following facilities present in the primary sampling unit/enumeration area, or within easy walking distance: Police station?

Variable Label: EA-FAC-C. Police station in the PSU/EA

Values: 0, 1, 9, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Can't determine, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Question was filled in conjunction with field supervisor

Question Number: EA_FAC_D

Question: Are the following facilities present in the primary sampling unit/enumeration area, or within easy walking distance: Health clinic?

Variable Label: EA-FAC-D. Health Clinic in the PSU/EA

Values: 0, 1, 9, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Can't determine, -1 Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Question was filled in conjunction with field supervisor

Question Number: EA_FAC_E

Question: Are the following facilities present in the primary sampling unit/enumeration area, or within easy walking distance: Market stalls (selling groceries and/or clothing)?

Variable Label: EA-FAC-E. Market stalls in the PSU/EA

Values: 0, 1, 9, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Can't determine, -1 Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Question was filled in conjunction with field supervisor

Question Number: EA_FAC_F

Question: Are the following facilities present in the primary sampling unit/enumeration area, or within easy walking distance: Bank?

Variable Label: BEA-FAC-F. Bank in the PSU/EA

Values: 0, 1, 9, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Can't determine, -1 Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Question was filled in conjunction with field supervisor

Question Number: EA_FAC_G

Question: Are the following facilities present in the primary sampling unit/enumeration area, or within easy walking distance: Is there any kind of paid transport, such as a bus, taxi, moped, or other form, available on a daily basis?

Variable Label: EA-FAC-E. Paid transport in the PSU/EA

Values: 0, 1, 9, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Can't determine, -1 Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Question was filled in conjunction with field supervisor

Question Number: EA_SEC_A

Question: In the PSU/EA, did you (or any of your colleagues) see: Any policemen or police vehicles?

Variable Label: EA-SEC-A. Police in the PSU/EA

Values: 0, 1, 9, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don't know, -1 Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Question was filled in conjunction with field supervisor

Question Number: EA_SEC_B

Question: In the PSU/EA, did you (or any of your colleagues) see: Any soldiers or army vehicles?

Variable Label: EA-SEC-B. Soldiers/army in the PSU/EA

Values: 0, 1, 9, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don't know, -1 Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Question was filled in conjunction with field supervisor

Question Number: EA_SEC_C

Question: In the PSU/EA, did you (or any of your colleagues) see: Any roadblocks set up by police or army?

Variable Label: EA-SEC-C. Roadblocks by police/army in the PSU/EA

Values: 0, 1, 9, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don't know, -1 Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Question was filled in conjunction with field supervisor

Question Number: EA_SEC_D

Question: In the PSU/EA, did you (or any of your colleagues) see: Any customs checkpoints?

Variable Label: EA_SEC_D. Customs checkpoints in the PSU/EA

Values: 0, 1, 9, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don't know, -1 Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Question was filled in conjunction with field supervisor

Question Number: EA_SEC_E

Question: In the PSU/EA, did you (or any of your colleagues) see: Any roadblocks or booms set up by the local community?

Variable Label: EA_SEC_E. Roadblocks by local community in the PSU/EA

Values: 0, 1, 9, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don't know, -1 Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Question was filled in conjunction with field supervisor

Question Number: EA_ROAD_A

Question: Thinking of your journey here: Was the road at the start point in the PSU/EA paved/ tarred/ concrete?

Variable Label: EA_ROAD_A. Tarred/paved road

Values: 0, 1, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Question was filled in conjunction with field supervisor

Question Number: EA_ROAD_B

Question: Thinking of your journey here: Was the road to this EA impassible at any point, for example, due to absence of a bridge or a collapsed bridge, broken down vehicle, fallen tree or water-logged section??

Variable Label: EA_ROAD_B. Impassible Road

Values: 0, 1, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Question was filled in conjunction with field supervisor

Question Number: NOCALL_1

Question: Reasons for unsuccessful calls: Household 1

Variable Label: Reason for Unsuccessful Call Household 1

Values: 1-8, 9997

Value Labels: 1=Refused to be interviewed, 2=Person selected was never at home after at least two visits, 3=Household/Premises empty for the survey period after at least two visits, 4=Not a citizen/Spoke only a foreign language, 5=Deaf/Did not speak a survey language, 6=Did not fit gender quota, 7=No adults in household, 8=Other (specify), 9997=Not applicable

Source: Southern Africa Barometer (SAB)

Note: Answered by interviewer, after instructions, "It is your job is to select a random (this means any) household. A household is a group of people who presently eat together from the same spot. Start your walk pattern from the start point that has been randomly chosen by your Field Supervisor. Team members must walk in opposite directions to each other. If A walks towards the sun, B must walk away from the sun; C and D must walk at right angles to A and B. Use a 5 / 10 interval pattern to select a household. That is, walking in your designated direction away from the start point, select the 5th household for the first interview, counting houses on both the right and the left (and starting with those on the right if they are opposite each other). Once you leave your first interview, continue on in the same direction, this time selecting the 10th household, again counting houses on both the right and the left. If the settlement comes to an end and there are no more houses, turn at right angles to the right and keep walking, continuing to count until finding the tenth dwelling."

Question Number: NOCALL_2

Question: Reasons for unsuccessful calls: Household 2

Variable Label: Reason for Unsuccessful Call Household 2

Values: 1-8, 9997

Value Labels: 1=Refused to be interviewed, 2=Person selected was never at home after at least two visits, 3=Household/Premises empty for the survey period after at least two visits, 4=Not a citizen/Spoke only a foreign language, 5=Deaf/Did not speak a survey language, 6=Did not fit gender quota, 7=No adults in household, 8=Other (specify), 9997=Not applicable

Source: SAB

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: NOCALL_3

Question: Reasons for unsuccessful calls: Household 3

Variable Label: Reason for Unsuccessful Call Household 3

Values: 1-8, 9997

Value Labels: 1=Refused to be interviewed, 2=Person selected was never at home after at least two visits, 3=Household/Premises empty for the survey period after at least two visits, 4=Not a citizen/Spoke only a foreign language, 5=Deaf/Did not speak a survey language, 6=Did not fit gender quota, 7=No adults in household, 8=Other (specify), 9997=Not applicable

Source: SAB

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: NOCALL_4

Question: Reasons for unsuccessful calls: Household 4

Variable Label: Reason for Unsuccessful Call Household 4

Values: 1-8, 9997

Value Labels: 1=Refused to be interviewed, 2=Person selected was never at home after at least two visits, 3=Household/Premises empty for the survey period after at least two visits, 4=Not a citizen/Spoke only a foreign language, 5=Deaf/Did not speak a survey language, 6=Did not fit gender quota, 7=No adults in household, 8=Other (specify), 9997=Not applicable

Source: SAB

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: NOCALL_5

Question: Reasons for unsuccessful calls: Household 5

Variable Label: Reason for Unsuccessful Call Household 5

Values: 1-8, 9997

Value Labels: 1=Refused to be interviewed, 2=Person selected was never at home after at least two visits, 3=Household/Premises empty for the survey period after at least two visits, 4=Not a citizen/Spoke only a foreign language, 5=Deaf/Did not speak a survey language, 6=Did not fit gender quota, 7=No adults in household, 8=Other(specify), 9997=Not applicable

Source: SAB

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: NOCALL_6

Question: Reasons for unsuccessful calls: Household 6

Variable Label: Reason for Unsuccessful Call Household 6

Values: 1-8, 9997

Value Labels: 1=Refused to be interviewed, 2=Person selected was never at home after at least two visits, 3=Household/Premises empty for the survey period after at least two visits, 4=Not a citizen/Spoke only a foreign language, 5=Deaf/Did not speak a survey language, 6=Did not fit gender quota, 7=No adults in household, 8=Other (specify), 9997=Not applicable

Source: SAB

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: NOCALL_7

Question: Reasons for unsuccessful calls: Household 7

Variable Label: Reason for Unsuccessful Call Household 7

Values: 1-8, 9997

Value Labels: 1=Refused to be interviewed, 2=Person selected was never at home after at least two visits, 3=Household/Premises empty for the survey period after at least two visits, 4=Not a citizen/Spoke only a foreign language, 5=Deaf/Did not speak a survey language, 6=Did not fit gender quota, 7=No adults in household, 8=Other (specify), 9997=Not applicable

Source: SAB

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: PREVINT

Question: Previous interview was with a:

Variable Label: Previous interview, gender

Values: 0, 1, 2,

Value Labels: 0=First interview, 1=Male, 2=Female

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: THISINT

Question: This interview must be with a:

Variable Label: This interview, gender

Values: 1, 2

Value Labels: 1=Male, 2=Female

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: ADULT_CT

Question: Total number of adult citizens in household

Variable Label: Number of adults in household

Values: 1-99, 98, 999, -1

Value Labels: 98=Refused to answer, 999= Don't know, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 4

Note: Interviewer was given the following instructions: "Please record the total number of adult women/men (select correct gender, from above table) who are citizens of [ENTER COUNTRY] in the household, i.e., how many names did you write in either the left or the right column above. Enter a two-digit number."

Question Number: CALLS

Question: How many calls were made to the household where the interview actually took place?

Variable Label: Number of calls

Values: 1, 2

Value Labels: 1=One call, 2=Two calls

Source: SAB

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: DATEINTR

Question: Date of interview

Variable Label: Date of interview

Values: 01.03.14- 22.11.15

Note: Answered by interviewer. Entered in day, month, and year format

Question Number: STRTIME

Question: Time interview started

Variable Label: Time interview started

Note: Answered by interviewer. Entered hour and minute, 24 hour clock

Question Number: Q1

Question: How old are you?

Variable Label: Q1. Age

Values: 18-105, 998-999, -1

Value Labels: 98=Refused to answer, 999=Don't know, -1=Missing

Question Number: Q2

Question: Which language is your home language?

Variable Label: Q2. Language of respondent

Values: 1-35, 101- 107, 141-149, 180- 197, 220-221, 260- 278, 300-315, 340-342, 381-396, 420-421,460-471, 502-518, 540-553, 581-591, 621- 653, 660-668, 702-710, 740-800, 820- 872, 900, 930- 943, 1100-1105, 1141- 1160, 1180, 1220 -1282, 1300-1305, 1420, 1460,1501,1540,1541,1620,1621,1660,1661,1662, 1700-1707, 2200-2222, 2740-2748, 9998-9999

Value Labels: -1 =Missing, 1 =English, 2 =French, 3 =Portuguese, 4 =Swahili, 5 =Arabic, 6 =Adja, 7 =Afrikaans, 8 =Arabe, 9 =Bambara, 10 =Bassa, 11 =Berber Language, 12 =Bissa, 13 =Bobo, 14 =Chewa, 15 =Dioula, 16 =Ewe, 17 =Fon, 18 =Fulfuldé, 19 =Haoussa, 20 =Hausa, 21 =Kanuri, 22 =Kissi, 23 =Lobi, 24 =Mano, 25 =Mende, 26 =Ndau, 27 =Ndebele, 28 =Nyanja, 29 =Peulh, 30 =Sénoufo, 31 =Setswana, 32 =Tamasheq, 33 =Tonga, 34 =Venda, 35 =Yoruba, 102 =Bariba, 103 =Dendi, 105 =Otamari, 107 =Lopka,

141 =Sesarwa, 142 =Sekgalagadi, 143 =Sesubia, 144 =Ikalanga/Sekalaka, 145 =Seherero, 146 =Sembukushu, 147 =Sebirwa, 148 =Sengologa, 149 =Seyei, 180 =Mooré,

183 =Gulmacema, 184 =Gourounsi, 186 =Birifor, 187 =Bwamu, 188 =Dagari, 189 =Fulse, 190 =Goin, 191

=Karaboro, 192 =Kassena, 194 =Marka, 195 =Samo, 197 =Sonrai,

220 =Crioulo, 221 =Português, 260 =Akan, 262 =Ga/Dangbe, 263 =Dagbani, 265 =Waalaa, 266 =Moshie, 267 =Mampruli, 268 =Lipkapaaln,

269 =Kusal, 270 =Konkomba, 271 =Gonja, 272 =Frafra, 273 =Dagaari, 275 =Kotokoli, 276 =Gruma, 277 =Buli, 278 =Basari, 300 =Kikuyu, 301 =Luo, 302 =Luhya, 303 =Kamba,

304 =Kalenjin, 305 =Kisii, 306 =Meru/Embu, 307 =Maasai/Samburu, 308 =Mijikenda, 309 =Taita, 310 =Somali, 311 =Pokot, 312 =Turkana, 313 =Kuria, 314 =Garre, 315 =Borana,

340 =Sesotho, 341 =Sephuthi, 342 =Sethepu, 381 =Belle, 382 =Dei, 383 =Gbandi, 384 =Gio, 385 =Gola, 386 =Grebo, 388 =Kpelle, 389 =Krahn, 390 =Kru, 391 =Lorma, 392 =Mandingo,

395 =Vai, 396 =Liberian English, 420 =Malgache « officiel », 421 =Malgache avec spécificité régionale, 460 =Chitumbuka, 461 =Chinkhonde, 462 =Chilambya, 463 =Chichewa,

464 =Chiyao, 465 =Chingoni, 466 =Chilomwe, 467 =Chimang'anja, 468 =Chisena, 469 =Chisukwa, 470

,Chisenga, 471 =Chitonga, 502 =Bella, 504 =Bozo, 505 =Dafing,

506 =Dogon, 509 =Kakolo, 510 =Khassonké, 511 =Malinké, 512 =Maure, 513 =Mianka, 514 =Peulh/Fulfude,

515 =Samogo, 516 =Senufo, 517 =Soninké/Sarakolé, 518 =Sonrhai,

540 =Makua, 541 =Sena, 543 =Changana, 545 =Chope, 546 =Bitonga, 547 =Makonde, 548 =Chuabo, 549 =Ajaua, 550 =Lomue, 552 =Nyungwe, 553 =Xitswa, 581 =German, 582 =Nama/Damara, 583 =Oshiwambo (Oshindonga/Oshikwanyama), 584 =Otiherero, 585 =Rukwangali, 586 =Rugiriku/Rumanyo, 587 =Thimbukushu, 588 =Silozi, 590 =Masubia, 591 =San, 621 =Igbo, 623 =Pidgin English, 624 =Efik, 625 =Ebira, 626 =Fulani, 627 =Isoko, 628 =Ibibio, 631 =Nupe, 632 =Ijaw, 633 =Edo, 634 =Igalala, 635 =Urhobo, 636 =Ogoni, 637 =Anang, 638 =Ikwerre, 639 =Idoma, 640 =Esan, 641 =Nembe, 642 =Alago, 643 =Degema, 644 =Eggon, 645 =Jukun, 646 =Kagoma, 647 =Laru, 648 =Kalabari, 649 =Nwangavul, 650 =Tangale, 651 =Tarok, 652 =Waja, 653 =Yala, 660 =Wolof, 661 =Pulaar/Toucouleur, 662 =Serer, 663 =Mandinka/Bambara, 664 =Soninke, 665 =Diola, 666 =Manjack, 668 =Bassari, 702 =Xhosa, 703 =Pedi/North Sotho, 704 =Sotho/South Sotho, 705 =Tswana, 706 =Shangaan/Tsonga, 707 =Swazi, 709 =Zulu, 710 =Asian/Indian, 740 =Kinyakyusa, 741 =Kichaga, 742 =Kihaya, 743 =Kingoni, 744 =Kikwere, 745 =Kipare, 746 =Kihehe, 747 =Kimakonde, 748 =Kinyamwezi, 749 =Kisukuma, 750 =Kimasai, 751 =Kimeru, 752 =Kikurya, 753 =Kigogo, 754 =Kiluguru, 755 =Kifipa, 756 =Kimanyema, 757 =Kinyiramba, 758 =Kinyaturu, 759 =Kiarusha, 760 =Kibena, 761 =Kiha, 762 =Kiiraq, 763 =Kijaluo, 764 =Kijita, 765 =Kikaguru, 766 =Kimakuwa, 767 =Kimatengo, 768 =Kimbulu, 769 =Kimwera, 770 =Kindali, 771 =Kindamba, 772 =Kindendeule, 773 =Kindengereko, 774 =Kingindo, 775 =Kinguu, 776 =Kinyambo, 777 =Kinyiha, 778 =Kipogoro, 779 =Kirangi, 780 =Luganda, 781 =Runyankole, 782 =Runyoro, 783 =Lusoga, 784 =Lumasaaba, 785 =Lukhonjo, 786 =Lunyole, 787 =Ateso, 788 =Acholi, 789 =Alur, 790 =Lugbara, 791 =Madi, 792 =Japadhola, 793 =Lusamia, 794 =Lugwere, 795 =Rukiga, 796 =Rutooro, 797 =Langi, 798 =Kupsabinyi, 799 =Ngakarimajong, 800 =Rufumbira, 820 =Bemba, 821 =Nyanja, 823 =Lozi, 825 =Nsenga, 826 =Tumbuka, 827 =Kaonde, 828 =Luvale, 829 =Namwanga, 830 =Lunda, 831 =Bisa, 832 =Nkoya, 833 =Mambwe, 834 =Lenje, 835 =Ngoni, 836 =Soli, 837 =Ila, 838 =Ushi, 839 =Chokwe, 840 =Mbunda, 841 =Kunda, 842 =Lala, 843 =Lamba, 844 =Lungu, 845 =Nyika, 846 =Senga, 847 =Tokaleya, 851 =Tabwa, 861 =Shona, 862 =Zezuru, 863 =Korekore, 864 =Karanga, 865 =Manyika, 868 =Kalanga, 870 =Buja, 871 =Shangani, 872 =Suthu, 900 =Creole, 930 =Krio, 932 =Temne, 933 =Limba, 934 =Loko, 935 =Sherbo, 936 =Fulla, 937 =Kono, 938 =Kuranko, 939 =Madingo, 941 =Susu, 943 =Yalunka, 1101 =Zarma/Songhai, 1105 =Goumantchéma, 1141 =Mina (Guen), 1142 =Kabye, 1143 =Tem (Kotokoli), 1144 =Ben (Moba), 1145 =Nawdem (Losso), 1146 =Lama (Lamba), 1147 =Ife (Ana), 1148 =Ikposso (Akposso), 1149 =N'tcha (Bassar), 1151 =Akebou, 1152 =Gourma, 1153 =Konkomba, 1154 =Ngam-gam, 1155 =Tchamba, 1157 =Ouatchi, 1160 =Tchpkossi (Anoufom), 1180 =Kirundi, 1220 =Foufouldé, 1221 =Pidgin, 1222 =Ewondo, 1223 =Bafang, 1224 =Douala, 1225 =Bafia, 1226 =Bafut, 1227 =Bangangté, 1228 =Bakundu, 1229 =Bamileke, 1230 =Bamoun, 1231 =Bandjoun, 1232 =Bangwa, 1233 =Banso, 1235 =Batanga, 1236 =Bayangi, 1237 =Bulu, 1238 =Dschang, 1239 =Eton, 1240 =Fali, 1241 =Fong, 1242 =Gbaya, 1243 =Guider, 1244 =Guiziga, 1246 =Kapsiki, 1247 =Mafa, 1248 =Maka, 1249 =Mankon, 1250 =Massa, 1251 =Mbouda, 1252 =Mboum, 1254 =Moudan, 1255 =Ngueba, 1257 =Lamso, 1258 =Tikari, 1259 =Toupouri, 1260 =Abbey, 1261 =Abron, 1262 =Adjoukrou, 1263 =Agné, 1264 =Attié, 1265 =Avikam, 1267 =Baoulé, 1268 =Bété, 1269 =Dida, 1270 =Godié, 1271 =Gouro, 1272 =Guéré, 1273 =Koulango, 1274 =Kroumen, 1278 =Yacouba, 1279 =Djimini, 1280 =Gnanboua, 1281 =Koyaka, 1282 =Wobe, 1300 =Soussou, 1301 =Poullar, 1302 =Maninka, 1303 =Kpèlè, 1304 =Loma, 1305 =Kissié, 1420 =Algerian Arabic, 1460 =Egyptian Arabic, 1501 =Alhassania, 1540 =Sudanese Arabic, 1541 =Nubian Language, 1620 =siSwati, 1621 =Shangaan, 1660 =Creolo, 1661 =Forro, 1662 =Angolar, 1700 =Fang, 1701 =Punu/Mériè, 1702 =Kota, 1703 =Mbédè, 1704 =Nzébi/Métié, 1705 =Myénè, 1706 =Tsogho, 1707 =Kélè, 2220 =Yamba, 2221 =Yabassi, 2222 =Bene, 2740 =Kisafwa, 2741 =Kisambaa, 2742 =Kishirazi, 2743 =Kisubi, 2744 =Kisumbwa, 2745 =Kiyao, 2746 =Kizanaki, 2747 =Kizaramo, 2748 =Kizigua, 9995 =Other, 9999 =Don't know, 9998 =Refused to answer, 9999 =Don't know

Source: SAB

Note : Interviewer was instructed to prompt if necessary with "That is, the language of your group of origin."

Question Number: Q3

Question: Let's start with your general view about the current direction of our country. Some people might think the country is going in the wrong direction. Others may feel it is going in the right direction. So let me ask YOU about the overall direction of the country: Would you say that the country is going in the wrong direction or going in the right direction?

Variable Label: Q3. Overall direction of the country

Values: 1, 2, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Going in the wrong direction, 2=Going in the right direction 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: NDB, Zambia96

Question Number: Q4A

Question: In general, how would you describe: The present economic condition of this country?

Variable Label: Q4A. Country's present economic condition

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very bad, 2=Fairly bad, 3=Neither good nor bad, 4=Fairly good, 5=Very good, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: NDB, Zambia96

Question Number: Q4B

Question: In general, how would you describe: Your own present living conditions?

Variable Label: Q4B. Your present living conditions

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very bad, 2=Fairly bad, 3=Neither good nor bad, 4=Fairly good, 5=Very good, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: NDB, Zambia96

Question Number: Q5

Question: In general, how do you rate your living conditions compared to those of other [ENTER NATIONALITY]?

Variable Label: Q5. Your living conditions vs. others

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Much worse, 2=Worse, 3=Same, 4=Better, 5=Much better, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Question Number: Q6

Question: Looking back, how do you rate economic conditions in this country compared to twelve months ago?

Variable Label: Q6. Country's economic condition compared to 12 months ago

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Much worse, 2=Worse, 3=Same, 4=Better, 5=Much better, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: NDB, Zambia96

Question Number: Q7

Question: Looking ahead, do you expect economic conditions in this country to be better or worse in twelve months time?

Variable Label: Q7. Country's economic condition in 12 months time

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Much worse, 2=Worse, 3=Same, 4=Better, 5=Much better, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round5

Question Number: Q8A

Question: Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family: Gone without enough food to eat?

Variable Label: Q8a. How often gone without food

Values: 0-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Just once or twice, 2=Several times, 3=Many times, 4=Always, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: NDB

Question Number: Q8B

Question: Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family: Gone without enough clean water for home use?

Variable Label: Q8b. How often gone without water

Values: 0-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Just once or twice, 2=Several times, 3=Many times, 4=Always, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: NDB

Question Number: Q8C

Question: Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family: Gone without medicines or medical treatment?

Variable Label: Q8c. How often gone without medical care

Values: 0-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Just once or twice, 2=Several times, 3=Many times, 4=Always, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: NDB

Question Number: Q8D

Question: Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family: Gone without enough fuel to cook your food?

Variable Label: Q8d. How often gone without cooking fuel

Values: 0-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Just once or twice, 2=Several times, 3=Many times, 4=Always, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Question Number: Q8E

Question: Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family: Gone without a cash income?

Variable Label: Q8e. How often gone without a cash income

Values: 0-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Just once or twice, 2=Several times, 3=Many times, 4=Always, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Question Number: Q8F

Question: When you say you went without [insert item] [insert frequency] would you say this occurred:

Variable Label: Q8f. Frequency going without food

Values: 1-7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=About once every two or three months 2= About once a month 3=Two or three times a month 4= About once a week 5= Several times a week 6= Every day 7=Not Applicable [DNR] 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Note [Interviewer was instructed to identify the most intense (highest) code circled on Q8. If it is a 2, 3 or 4, i.e., if the respondent went without any item in Q8a-e "several times", "many times", or "always," take the most frequent response given and ask 8F.

Question Number: Q9

Question: How often, if at all, do you or anyone in your household receive money remittances from friends or relatives living outside of the country?

Variable Label: Q9. How often received remittances

Values: 0-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 5= At least once a month 4= At least every three months 3= At least every six months 2= At least once a year 1= Less than once a year, 0= Never, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round5

Question Number: Q10A

Question: Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family: Felt unsafe walking in your neighborhood?

Variable Label: Q10a. How often felt unsafe walking in neighbourhood

Values: 0-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Just once or twice 2=Several times 3=Many times 4= Always, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Adapted from NDB

Question Number: Q10B

Question: Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family: Feared crime in your own home?

Variable Label: Q10b. How often feared crime in home

Values: 0-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Just once or twice 2=Several times 3=Many times 4= Always, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Adapted from NDB

Question Number: Q11A

Question: During the past year, have you or anyone in your family: Had something stolen from your house?

Variable Label: Q11a. Had something stolen from your house

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Once, 2=Twice, 3=Three or more times, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Adapted from NDB

Question Number: Q11B

Question: During the past year, have you or anyone in your family: Been physically attacked?

Variable Label: Q11b. Have been physically attacked

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Once, 2=Twice, 3=Three or more times, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Adapted from NDB

Question Number: Q12A

Question: How often do you get news from the following sources: Radio?

Variable Label: Q12a. Radio news

Values: 0-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Less than once a month, 2=A few times a month, 3=A few times a week, 4=Every day, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Zambia96

Question Number: Q12B

Question: How often do you get news from the following sources: Television?

Variable Label: Q12b. Television news

Values: 0-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Less than once a month, 2=A few times a month, 3=A few times a week, 4=Every day, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Question Number: Q12C

Question: How often do you get news from the following sources: Newspapers?

Variable Label: Q12c. Newspaper news

Values: 0-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Less than once a month, 2=A few times a month, 3=A few times a week, 4=Every day, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Zambia96

Question Number: Q12D

Question: How often do you get news from the following sources: Internet?

Variable Label: Q12d. Internet

Values: 0-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Less than once a month, 2=A few times a month, 3=A few times a week, 4=Every day, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round5

Question Number: Q12E

Question: How often do you get news from the following sources: Social media such as Facebook or Twitter?

Variable Label: Q12e.Social media

Values: 0-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Less than once a month, 2=A few times a month, 3=A few times a week, 4=Every day, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round5

Question Number: Q13

Question: How interested would you say you are in public affairs?

Variable Label: Q13. Interest in public affairs

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Not at all interested, 1=Not very interested, 2=Somewhat interested, 3=Very interested, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Note : Interviewer was instructed to prompt if necessary with "You know, in politics and government."

Question Number: Q14

Question: When you get together with your friends or family, would you say you discuss political matters:

Variable Label: Q14. Discuss politics

Values: 0-2, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Occasionally, 2=Frequently, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Adapted from Zambia96.

Question Number: Q15A

Question: In this country, how free are you: To say what you think?

Variable Label: Q15a. Freedom to say what you think

Values: 1-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Not at all free, 2=Not very free, 3=Somewhat free, 4=Completely free, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: NDB

Question Number: Q15B

Question: In this country, how free are you: To join any political organization you want?

Variable Label: Q15b. Freedom to join any political organizations

Values: 1-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Not at all free, 2=Not very free, 3=Somewhat free, 4=Completely free, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: NDB

Question Number: Q15C

Question: In this country, how free are you: To choose who to vote for without feeling pressured

Variable Label: Q15c. Freedom to choose who to vote for

Values: 1-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Not at all free, 2=Not very free, 3=Somewhat free, 4=Completely free, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: NDB

Question Number: Q16

Question: Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2.

Statement 1: Government should be able to ban any organization that goes against its policies.

Statement 2: We should be able to join any organization, whether or not the government approves of it.

Variable Label: Q16. Government bans organization vs. join any

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Agree very strongly with Statement 1, 2=Agree with Statement 1, 3=Agree with Statement 2, 4=Agree very strongly with Statement 2, 5=Agree with neither, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Uganda00

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion asking "Do you agree or agree very strongly?"

Question Number: Q17

Question: Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2.

Statement 1: The media should have the right to publish any views and ideas without government control.

Statement 2: The government should have the right to prevent the media from publishing things that it consider harmful to society.

Variable Label: Q17. Newspapers free to publish vs. government control

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Agree very strongly with Statement 1, 2=Agree with Statement 1, 3=Agree with Statement 2, 4=Agree very strongly with Statement 2, 5=Agree with neither, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Uganda00

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion asking "Do you agree or agree very strongly?"

Question Number: Q18

Question: Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2.

Statement 1: Men make better political leaders than women, and should be elected rather than women.

Statement 2: Women should have the same chance of being elected to political office as men.

Variable Label: Q18. Men only as leaders vs. women leaders OK

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Agree very strongly with Statement 1, 2=Agree with Statement 1, 3=Agree with Statement 2, 4=Agree very strongly with Statement 2, 5=Agree with neither, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round5

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion asking "Do you agree or agree very strongly?"

Question Number: Q19A

Question: Let's turn to your role in the community. Now I am going to read out a list of groups that people join or attend. For each one, could you tell me whether you are an official leader, an active member, an inactive member, or not a member: A religious group that meets outside of regular worship services?

Variable Label: Q19a. Member of religious group

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Not a Member, 1=Inactive member, 2=Active member, 3=Official leader, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Question Number: Q19B

Question: Let's turn to your role in the community. Now I am going to read out a list of groups that people join or attend. For each one, could you tell me whether you are an official leader, an active member, an inactive member, or not a member: Some other voluntary association or community group?

Variable Label: Q19b. Member of voluntary association or community group

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Not a member, 1=Inactive member, 2=Active member, 3=Official leader, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 4

Question Number: Q20A

Question: Here is a list of actions that people sometimes take as citizens. For each of these, please tell me whether you, personally, have done any of these things during the past year. If not, would you do this if you had the chance: Attended a community meeting?

Variable Label: Q20a. Attend a community meeting

Values: 0-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, would never do this, 1=No, but would do if had the chance, 2=Yes, once or twice, 3=Yes, several times, 4=Yes, often, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Question Number: Q20B

Question: Here is a list of actions that people sometimes take as citizens. For each of these, please tell me whether you, personally, have done any of these things during the past year. If not, would you do this if you had the chance: Got together with others to raise an issue?

Variable Label: Q20b. Join the others to raise an issue

Values: 0-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, would never do this, 1=No, but would do if had the chance, 2=Yes, once or twice, 3=Yes, several times, 4=Yes, often, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Question Number: Q21

Question: Understanding that some people were unable to vote in the most recent national election in [20xx], which of the following statements is true for you?

Variable Label: Q21. Voting in the most recent national election

Values: 0-8, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0= You were not registered to vote 1= You voted in the elections 2= You decided not to vote 3=You could not find the polling station 4=You were prevented from voting 5= You did not have time to vote 6= You did not vote because you could not find your name in the voters' register 7= Did not vote for some other reason 8= You were too young to vote 9= Don't Know/ Can't Remember

Source:

*Not asked in SEN

Question Number: Q22

Question: On the whole, how would you rate the freeness and fairness of the last national election, held in [20xx]. Was it:

Variable Label: Q22. Freeness and fairness of the last national election

Values: 1-4, 8, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 4=Completely free and fair, 3=Free and fair, but with minor problems, 2=Free and fair, with major problems, 1=Not free and fair, 8=Do not understand the question, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 3

Question Number: Q23A

Question: Thinking about the last national election in [20xx], did you: Attend a campaign rally?

Variable Label: Q23a. Last national election: attend a campaign rally

Values: 0, 1, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 5

Question Number: Q23B

Question: Thinking about the last national election in [20xx], did you: Attend a meeting with a candidate or campaign staff?

Variable Label: Q23b. Last national election: Attend a campaign meeting?

Values: 0, 1, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 5

Question Number: Q23C

Question: Thinking about the last national election in [20xx], did you: Try to persuade others to vote for a certain presidential or legislative candidate or political party?

Variable Label: Q23c. Last national election: persuade others to vote for a certain candidate or party

Values: 0, 1, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 5

Question Number: Q23D

Question: Thinking about the last national election in [20xx], did you: Work for a candidate or party?

Variable Label: Q23d. Last national election: work for a candidate or party

Values: 0, 1, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 5

Question Number: Q24A

Question: During the past year, how often have you contacted any of the following persons about some important problem or to give them your views: A local government councilor?

Variable Label: Q24a. Contact local government councilor

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Only once, 2=A few times, 3=Often, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Adapted from Zambia96

*Not asked in MLW

Question Number: Q24B

Question: During the past year, how often have you contacted any of the following persons about some important problem or to give them your views: A Member of Parliament?

Variable Label: Q24b. Contact MP

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Only once, 2=A few times, 3=Often, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Adapted from Zambia96

*Not asked in EGY

Question Number: Q24C

Question: During the past year, how often have you contacted any of the following persons about some important problem or to give them your views: An official of a government agency?

Variable Label: Q24c. Contact official of a government agency

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Only once, 2=A few times, 3=Often, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Adapted from Zambia96

Question Number: Q24D

Question: During the past year, how often have you contacted any of the following persons about some important problem or to give them your views: A political party official?

Variable Label: Q24d. Contact political party official

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Only once, 2=A few times, 3=Often, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 5

*Not asked in SWZ

Question Number: Q24E

Question: During the past year, how often have you contacted any of the following persons about some important problem or to give them your views: Traditional Leaders?

Variable Label: Q24e. Contact traditional leader

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Only once, 2=A few times, 3=Often, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Adapted from Zambia96

*Not asked in STP, MAU, CVE

Question Number: Q24F

Question: During the past year, how often have you contacted any of the following persons about some important problem or to give them your views: Religious Leaders?

Variable Label: Q24f. Contact religious leader

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Only once, 2=A few times, 3=Often, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 5

Question Number: Q25A

Question: Thinking of the last time you contacted any of these leaders. Did you go: Alone or with a group?

Variable Label: Q25a. Contacting alone or in group

Values: 1,2,7,9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Alone 2=With a group 7=Not Applicable (did not contact any), 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 4

Notes: Interviewer instructed to do the following: if respondent answered 0=Never for ALL PARTS of Q24, i.e. they NEVER contacted any of these leaders, circle code 7=Not applicable in both parts of Q25

Question Number: Q25B

Question: Thinking of the last time you contacted any of these leaders. Did you go: To discuss a community problem or a personal problem?

Variable Label: Q25b. Contacting for community or personal problem

Values: 1,2,7,9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Community problem 2=Personal problem 7=Not Applicable (did not contact any), 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 4

Notes: Interviewer instructed to do the following: if respondent answered 0=Never for ALL PARTS of Q24, i.e. they NEVER contacted any of these leaders, circle code 7=Not applicable in both parts of Q25

Question Number: Q26A

Question: For each of the following actions, please tell me whether you think it is something a good -citizen in a democracy should always do, never do, or do only if they choose: Vote in elections

Variable Label: Q26a. Citizens vote

Values: 1-3,9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Never do 2=Do only if they choose 3= Always do 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q26B

Question: For each of the following actions, please tell me whether you think it is something a good -citizen in a democracy should always do, never do, or do only if they choose: Avoid criticizing the government

Variable Label: Q26b. Citizens avoid criticizing government

Values: 1-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Never do 2=Do only if they choose 3= Always do 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q26C

Question: For each of the following actions, please tell me whether you think it is something a good -citizen in a democracy should always do, never do, or do only if they choose: Complain to government officials when public services are of poor quality

Variable Label: Q26c. Citizens complain for poor services

Values: 1-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Never do 2=Do only if they choose 3= Always do 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q26D

Question: For each of the following actions, please tell me whether you think it is something a good -citizen in a democracy should always do, never do, or do only if they choose: Request personal assistance like help with school fees or funeral expenses from elected leaders

Variable Label: Q26d. Citizens request personal assistance from elected leaders

Values: 1-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Never do 2=Do only if they choose 3= Always do 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q26E

Question: For each of the following actions, please tell me whether you think it is something a good -citizen in a democracy should always do, never do, or do only if they choose: Pay taxes they owe to government

Variable Label: Q26e. Citizens pay taxes

Values: 1-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Never do 2=Do only if they choose 3= Always do 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q26F

Question: For each of the following actions, please tell me whether you think it is something a good -citizen in a democracy should always do, never do, or do only if they choose: Agree with the majority of people in his or her community on political issues.

Variable Label: Q26f. Citizens agree with community on political issues.

Values: 1-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Never do 2=Do only if they choose 3= Always do 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q27A

Question: Here is a list of actions that people sometimes take as citizens when they are dissatisfied with government performance. For each of these, please tell me whether you, personally, have done any of these things during the past year. If not, would you do this if you had the chance: Joined others in your community to request action from government

Variable Label: Q27a. Join others to request government action

Values: 0-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, would never do this, 1=No, but would do if had the chance, 2=Yes, once or twice, 3=Yes, several times, 4=Yes, often, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Zambia96

Question Number: Q27B

Question: Here is a list of actions that people sometimes take as citizens when they are dissatisfied with government performance. For each of these, please tell me whether you, personally, have done any of these things during the past year. If not, would you do this if you had the chance: Contacted the media, like calling a radio program or writing a letter to a newspaper

Variable Label: Q27b. Contact media

Values: 0-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, would never do this, 1=No, but would do if had the chance, 2=Yes, once or twice, 3=Yes, several times, 4=Yes, often, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round5

Question Number: Q27C

Question: Here is a list of actions that people sometimes take as citizens when they are dissatisfied with government performance. For each of these, please tell me whether you, personally, have done any of these things during the past year. If not, would you do this if you had the chance: Contacted a government official to ask for help or make a complaint

Variable Label: Q27c. Contact official for help

Values: 0-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, would never do this, 1=No, but would do if had the chance, 2=Yes, once or twice, 3=Yes, several times, 4=Yes, often, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round5

Question Number: Q27D

Question: Here is a list of actions that people sometimes take as citizens when they are dissatisfied with government performance. For each of these, please tell me whether you, personally, have done any of these things during the past year. If not, would you do this if you had the chance: Refused to pay a tax or fee to government

Variable Label: Q27d. Refuse to pay a tax or fee to government

Values: 0-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, would never do this, 1=No, but would do if had the chance, 2=Yes, once or twice, 3=Yes, several times, 4=Yes, often, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Zambia96

Question Number: Q27E

Question: Here is a list of actions that people sometimes take as citizens when they are dissatisfied with government performance. For each of these, please tell me whether you, personally, have done any of these things during the past year. If not, would you do this if you had the chance: Participated in a demonstration or protest march

Variable Label: Q27e. Attend a demonstration or protest march

Values: 0-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, would never do this, 1=No, but would do if had the chance, 2=Yes, once or twice, 3=Yes, several times, 4=Yes, often, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round5

Question Number: Q28A

Question: There are many ways to govern a country. Would you disapprove or approve of the following alternatives: Only one political party is allowed to stand for election and hold office?

Variable Label: Q28a. Reject one-party rule

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Strongly disapprove, 2=Disapprove, 3=Neither approve nor disapprove, 4=Approve, 5=Strongly approve, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: NDB

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

Question Number: Q28B

Question: There are many ways to govern a country. Would you disapprove or approve of the following alternatives: The army comes in to govern the country?

Variable Label: Q28b. Reject military rule

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Strongly disapprove, 2=Disapprove, 3=Neither approve nor disapprove, 4=Approve, 5=Strongly approve, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Adapted from NDB

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

Question Number: Q28C

Question: There are many ways to govern a country. Would you disapprove or approve of the following alternatives: Elections and Parliament are abolished so that the president can decide everything?

Variable Label: Q28c.Reject one-man rule

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Strongly disapprove, 2=Disapprove, 3=Neither approve nor disapprove, 4=Approve, 5=Strongly approve, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing .

Source: SAB

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

*Not asked in SWZ

Question Number: Q28D_ARB

Question: There are many ways to govern a country. Would you disapprove or approve of the following alternatives: A system governed by Islamic law without elections or political parties?

Variable Label: Q28d_ARB. A system governed by Islamic law without elections or political parties

Values: 1-5, 9, 997, 998, -1

Value Labels: 1=Strongly disapprove, 2=Disapprove, 3=Neither approve nor disapprove, 4=Approve, 5=Strongly approve, 9=Don't know, 997=Not asked, 998=Refused to answer, -1=Missing.

Source: ArabBarometer

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

** Only asked in ALG, EGY, MRC, SUD and TUN

Question Number: Q29a

Question: What, if anything, does "democracy" mean to you?

Variable Label: Q29a. Understand democracy

Values: 1-3

Value Labels: 1= Understood "democracy" in [English/French/Portuguese] 2= Required local language translation 3=Did not understand the word or question, even in local language

Source: Afrobarometer Round 3

Note1: Interviewer is instructed to read the question in the language of the interview, but always state the word "democracy" in English/French/Portuguese. Only translate 'democracy' into local language if respondent does not understand the term in the official national language. Record whether respondent understood word in English/French/Portuguese or required a local language translation. Be sure to ask ALL questions of ALL respondents, even if they have difficulty understanding the term "democracy".

Note2: Interviewer is instructed not read options. Accept up to three answers. If respondent offers more than three options, ask "Which three of these are the most important?"; if respondent offers one or two answers, ask "Anything else?" **Write** verbatim responses in blanks in **[English/French/Portuguese]**. **DO NOT** select codes – codes will be assigned by Field Supervisors.

Question Number: Q29b

Question: What, if anything, does "democracy: mean to you? First verbatim response

Variable Label: Q29b. Democracy- 1st response (verbatim)

Question Number: Q29c

Question: What, if anything, does "democracy: mean to you? Second verbatim response

Variable Label: Q29c. Democracy- 2nd response (verbatim)

Question Number: Q29d

Question: What, if anything, does "democracy: mean to you? Third verbatim response

Variable Label: Q29d. Democracy- 3rd response (verbatim)

Question Number: Q29e

Question: What, if anything, does "democracy: mean to you? First verbatim response

Variable Label: Q29e. Democracy- 1st response (code)

Values: 0-19, 9999, -1

Value Labels: 0= Nothing/Democracy has no meaning, 1= Positive Replies: Civil liberties / personal freedoms (eg freedom of speech, religion, movement, etc...), 2=Positive Replies: Government by, for, of the people / popular rule, 3=Positive Replies: Voting / elections / multiparty competition, 4=Positive Replies: Peace / unity / power sharing, 5=Positive Replies Social / economic development, 6=Positive Replies Equality / justice, 7=Positive Replies Majority rule, 8=Positive Replies Governance / effectiveness / accountability / rule of law, 9=Positive Replies National independence / people's self-determination, 10=Positive Replies Mutual respect, 11=Positive Replies Working together, 12=Positive Replies Other positive meanings, 13=Negative Replies: Conflict / confusion, 14=Negative Replies: Corruption / abuse of power, 15=Negative Replies: Social / economic hardship, 16=Negative Replies: Other negative meanings, 17=Null / neutral replies: Civilian politics / government, 18=Null / neutral replies: Change of government / leadership / laws, 19=Null / neutral replies: Other null/neutral meanings, 9999=Don't know / Did not understand the question, -1=Missing

Question Number: Q29f

Question: What, if anything, does "democracy: mean to you? Second verbatim response

Variable Label: Q29f. Democracy- 2nd response (code)

Values: 1-19, 9996, -1

Value Labels: 1= Positive Replies: Civil liberties / personal freedoms (eg freedom of speech, religion, movement, etc...), 2=Positive Replies: Government by, for, of the people / popular rule, 3=Positive Replies: Voting / elections / multiparty competition, 4=Positive Replies: Peace / unity / power sharing, 5=Positive Replies Social / economic development, 6=Positive Replies Equality / justice, 7=Positive Replies Majority rule, 8=Positive Replies Governance / effectiveness / accountability / rule of law, 9=Positive Replies National independence / people's self-determination, 10=Positive Replies Mutual respect, 11=Positive Replies Working together, 12=Positive Replies Other positive meanings, 13=Negative Replies: Conflict / confusion, 14=Negative Replies: Corruption / abuse of power, 15=Negative Replies: Social / economic hardship, 16=Negative Replies: Other negative meanings, 17=Null / neutral replies: Civilian politics / government, 18=Null / neutral replies: Change of government / leadership / laws, 19=Null / neutral replies: Other null/neutral meanings, 9996=No further reply, -1=Missing

Question Number: Q29g

Question: What, if anything, does "democracy: mean to you? Third verbatim response

Variable Label: Q29g. Democracy- 3rd response (code)

Values: 1-19, 996, -1

Value Labels: 1= Positive Replies: Civil liberties / personal freedoms (eg freedom of speech, religion, movement, etc...), 2=Positive Replies: Government by, for, of the people / popular rule, 3=Positive Replies: Voting / elections / multiparty competition, 4=Positive Replies: Peace / unity / power sharing, 5=Positive Replies Social / economic development, 6=Positive Replies Equality / justice, 7=Positive Replies Majority rule, 8=Positive Replies Governance / effectiveness / accountability / rule of law, 9=Positive Replies National independence / people's self-determination, 10=Positive Replies Mutual respect, 11=Positive Replies Working together, 12=Positive Replies Other positive meanings, 13=Negative Replies: Conflict / confusion, 14=Negative Replies: Corruption / abuse of power, 15=Negative Replies: Social / economic hardship, 16=Negative Replies: Other negative meanings, 17=Null / neutral replies: Civilian politics / government, 18=Null / neutral replies: Change of government / leadership / laws, 19=Null / neutral replies: Other null/neutral meanings, 9996=No further reply, -1=Missing

Question Number: Q30

Question: Which of these three statements is closest to your own opinion?

Statement 1: Democracy is preferable to any other kind of government.

Statement 2: In some circumstances, a non-democratic government can be preferable.

Statement 3: For someone like me, it doesn't matter what kind of government we have.

Variable Label: Q30. Support for democracy

Values: 1-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Statement 3: Doesn't matter, 2=Statement 2: Sometimes non-democratic preferable, 3=Statement 1: Democracy preferable, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Latinobarometer (LB)

Note: Interviewer was instructed to "read the question in the language of the interview, but always read 'democracy' in English. Translate 'democracy' into local language only if respondent does not understand English term."

Question Number: Q31

Question: Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2.
Statement 1: It is more important to have a government that can get things done, even if we have no influence over what it does.

Statement 2: It is more important for citizens to be able to hold government accountable, even if that means it makes decisions more slowly.

Variable Label: Q31. Government gets things done but no citizen influence vs. government accountable to citizens **Values:** 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Agree very strongly with Statement 1, 2=Agree with Statement 1, 3=Agree with Statement 2, 4=Agree very strongly with Statement 2, 5=Agree with neither, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 5

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion asking "Do you agree or agree very strongly?"

Question Number: Q32

Question: Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2.

Statement 1: We should choose our leaders in this country through regular, open and honest elections.

Statement 2: Since elections sometimes produce bad results, we should adopt other methods for choosing this country's leaders.

Variable Label: Q32. Choose leaders through elections vs. other methods

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Agree very strongly with Statement 1, 2=Agree with Statement 1, 3=Agree with Statement 2, 4=Agree very strongly with Statement 2, 5=Agree with neither, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 2

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion asking "Do you agree or agree very strongly?"

*Not asked in MOR

Question Number: Q33

Question: Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2.

Statement 1: Political parties create division and confusion; it is therefore unnecessary to have many political parties in [ENTER COUNTRY].

Statement 2: Many political parties are needed to make sure that [ENTER NATIONALITY] have real choices in who governs them.

Variable Label: Q33. Political parties divisive vs. many parties needed

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Agree very strongly with Statement 1, 2=Agree with Statement 1, 3=Agree with Statement 2, 4=Agree very strongly with Statement 2, 5=Agree with neither, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 2

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion asking "Do you agree or agree very strongly?"

Question Number: Q34

Question: Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2

Statement 1: Parliament should ensure that the President explains to it on a regular basis how his government spends taxpayers' money.

Statement 2: The President should be able to devote his full attention to developing the country rather than wasting time justifying his actions.

Variable Label: Q34. President monitored by parliament vs. free to act on own

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Agree very strongly with Statement 1, 2=Agree with Statement 1, 3=Agree with Statement 2, 4=Agree very strongly with Statement 2, 5=Agree with neither, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 4

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion asking "Do you agree or agree very strongly?"

Question Number: Q35

Question: Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2

Statement 1: After losing an election, opposition parties should monitor and criticize the government in order to hold it accountable.

Statement 2: Once an election is over, opposition parties and politicians should accept defeat and cooperate with government to help it develop the country.

Variable Label: Q35. Opposition parties examine government vs. cooperate

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Agree very strongly with Statement 1, 2=Agree with Statement 1, 3=Agree with Statement 2, 4=Agree very strongly with Statement 2, 5=Agree with neither, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 4

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion asking "Do you agree or agree very strongly?"

*Not asked in SWZ

Question Number: Q36

Question: Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2

Statement 1: The news media should constantly investigate and report on government mistakes and corruption.

Statement 2: Too much reporting on negative events, like government mistakes and corruption, only harms the country.

Variable Label: Q36. Media checks government vs. avoid negative reporting

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Agree very strongly with Statement 1, 2=Agree with Statement 1, 3=Agree with Statement 2, 4=Agree very strongly with Statement 2, 5=Agree with neither, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 4

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion asking "Do you agree or agree very strongly?"

Question Number: Q37

Question: Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2.

Statement 1: Members of Parliament represent the people; therefore they should make laws for this country, even if the President does not agree.

Statement 2: Since the President represents all of us, he should pass laws without worrying about what Parliament thinks.

Variable Label: Q37. Parliament makes laws vs. president does

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Agree very strongly with Statement 1, 2=Agree with Statement 1, 3=Agree with Statement 2, 4=Agree very strongly with Statement 2, 5=Agree with neither, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 2

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion asking "Do you agree or agree very strongly?"

Question Number: Q38

Question: Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2.

Statement 1: Since the President was elected to lead the country, he should not be bound by laws or court decisions that he thinks are wrong.

Statement 2: The President must always obey the laws and the courts, even if he thinks they are wrong.

Variable Label: Q38. President free to act vs. obey the laws and courts

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Agree very strongly with Statement 1, 2=Agree with Statement 1, 3=Agree with Statement 2, 4=Agree very strongly with Statement 2, 5=Agree with neither, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion asking "Do you agree or agree very strongly?"

Question Number: Q39

Question: Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2
Statement 1: The Constitution should limit the president to serving a maximum of two terms in office.
Statement 2: There should be no constitutional limit on how long the president can serve.

Variable Label: Q39. Presidential two term limit vs. no term limits

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Agree very strongly with Statement 1, 2=Agree with Statement 1, 3=Agree with Statement 2, 4=Agree very strongly with Statement 2, 5=Agree with neither, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 4

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion asking "Do you agree or agree very strongly?"

Question Number: Q39A_ARB

Question: The opinions of Islamic jurists and religious scholars differ with regard to their interpretations of certain issues in Islam. What extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: Democracy is a system that contradicts the teachings of Islam?

Variable Label: Q39_ARB_a. Democracy is a system that contradicts the teachings of Islam

Values: 1-5, 9, 997, 998, -1

Value Labels: 1=Strongly with Agree, 2=Agree, 3=Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4=Disagree, 5=Strongly Disagree, 9=Don't know, 997=Not asked, 998=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: ArabBarometer

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion asking "Do you agree or agree very strongly?"

** Only asked in ALG, EGY, MRC, SUD and TUN

Question Number: Q39B_ARB

Question: The opinions of Islamic jurists and religious scholars differ with regard to their interpretations of certain issues in Islam. What extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: In a Muslim country, non-Muslims should enjoy less political rights than Muslims?

Variable Label: Q39_ARB_b. In a Muslim country, non-Muslims should enjoy less political rights than Muslims.

Values: 1-5, 9, 997, 998, -1

Value Labels: 1=Strongly with Agree, 2=Agree, 3=Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4=Disagree, 5=Strongly Disagree, 9=Don't know, 997=Not asked, 998=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: ArabBarometer

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion asking "Do you agree or agree very strongly?"

** Only asked in ALG, EGY, MRC, SUD and TUN

Question Number: Q39C_ARB

Question: The opinions of Islamic jurists and religious scholars differ with regard to their interpretations of certain issues in Islam. What extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: Religious leaders like imams, preachers and priests should not interfere in voters' decisions in elections?

Variable Label: Q39_ARB_c. Religious leaders like imams, preachers and priests should not interfere in voters' decisions in elections **Values:** 1-5, 9, 997, 998, -1

Value Labels: 1=Strongly with Agree, 2=Agree, 3=Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4=Disagree, 5=Strongly Disagree, 9=Don't know, 997=Not asked, 998=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: ArabBarometer

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion asking "Do you agree or agree very strongly?"

** Only asked in ALG, EGY, MRC, SUD and TUN

Question Number: Q39D_ARB

Question: The opinions of Islamic jurists and religious scholars differ with regard to their interpretations of certain issues in Islam. What extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: The country is better off if religious people hold public positions in the state?

Variable Label: Q39_ARB_d. Our country is better off if religious people hold public positions in the state.

Values: 1-5, 9, 997, 998, -1

Value Labels: 1=Strongly with Agree, 2=Agree, 3=Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4=Disagree, 5=Strongly Disagree, 9=Don't know, 997=Not asked, 998=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: ArabBarometer

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion asking "Do you agree or agree very strongly?"

** Only asked in ALG, EGY, MRC, SUD and TUN

Question Number: Q40

Question: In your opinion how much of a democracy is [ENTER COUNTRY] today?

Variable Label: Q40. Extent of democracy

Values: 1-4, 8, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Not a democracy, 2=A democracy, with major problems, 3=A democracy, but with minor problems, 4=A full democracy, 8=Do not understand question/ do not understand what 'democracy' is, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Ghana 97

Note: Interviewer was instructed to "read the question in the language of the interview, but always read 'democracy' in English. Translate 'democracy' into local language only if respondent does not understand English term."

Question Number: Q41

Question: Overall, how satisfied are you with the way democracy works in [ENTER COUNTRY]? Are you:

Variable Label: Q41. Satisfaction with democracy

Values: 0-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=[COUNTRY] is not a democracy, 1=Not at all satisfied, 2=Not very satisfied, 3=Fairly satisfied, 4=Very satisfied, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Eurobarometer

Note: Interviewer was instructed to "Read the question in the language of the interview, but always read 'democracy' in English Translate 'democracy' into local language only if respondent does not understand English term."

Question Number: Q42A

Question: For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you disagree or agree: The courts have the right to make decisions that people always have to abide by.

Variable Label: Q42a. Courts make binding decisions

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Strongly disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neither agree nor disagree, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly agree, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 2

Note: The interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

Question Number: Q42B

Question: For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you disagree or agree: The police always have the right to make people obey the law.

Variable Label: Q42b. People must obey the law

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Strongly disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neither agree nor disagree, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly agree, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 2

Note: The interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

Question Number: Q42C

Question: For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you disagree or agree: The tax authorities always have the right to make people pay taxes.

Variable Label: Q42c. People must pay taxes

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Strongly disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neither agree nor disagree, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly agree, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 2

Note: The interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

Question Number: Q43

Question: Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2.
Statement 1: It is important to obey the government in power, no matter who you voted for.
Statement 2: It is not necessary to obey the laws of a government that you did not vote for.

Variable Label: Q43. Obey government always vs. only if vote for it

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Agree very strongly with Statement 1, 2=Agree with Statement 1, 3=Agree with Statement 2, 4=Agree very strongly with Statement 2, 5=Agree with neither, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 5

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion asking "Do you agree or agree very strongly?"

Question Number: Q44

Question: Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2.
Statement 1: Citizens must pay their taxes to the government in order for our country to develop.
Statement 2: The government can find enough resources for development from other sources without having to tax the people.

Variable Label: Q44. Citizens must pay taxes vs. no need to tax the people

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Agree very strongly with Statement 1, 2=Agree with Statement 1, 3=Agree with Statement 2, 4=Agree very strongly with Statement 2, 5=Agree with neither, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 5

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion asking "Do you agree or agree very strongly?"

Question Number: Q45A

Question: In your opinion, how often, in this country: Does the news media abuse its freedoms by printing or saying things it knows are not true?

Variable Label: Q45a. How often news media abuse their freedom

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Rarely, 2=Often, 3=Always, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 5

Question Number: Q45B

Question: In your opinion, how often, in this country: Does competition between political parties lead to violent conflict?

Variable Label: Q45b. How often party competition leads to conflict

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Rarely, 2=Often, 3=Always, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 2

*Not asked in SWZ

Question Number: Q45C

Question: In your opinion, how often, in this country: Does the President ignore the courts and laws of the country?

Variable Label: Q45c. how often president ignores laws

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Rarely, 2=Often, 3=Always, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 2

Question Number: Q45D

Question: In your opinion, how often, in this country: Are opposition parties or their supporters silenced by the government?

Variable Label: Q45d. How often opposition parties silenced by government

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Rarely, 2=Often, 3=Always, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 5

*Not asked in SWZ

Question Number: Q45E

Question: In your opinion, how often, in this country: Does the President ignore parliament and just do what he wants?

Variable Label: Q45e. How often president ignore parliament

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Rarely, 2=Often, 3=Always, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 5

*Not asked in EGY

Question Number: Q46

Question: In this country, how effective is the news media in revealing government mistakes and corruption?

Variable Label: Q46. How effective the news media reveals government mistakes and corruption

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0= Not at all effective, 1= Not very effective, 2= Somewhat effective, 3= Very effective, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 5

Question Number: Q47A

Question: Think about how elections work in practice in this country. How well do elections: Ensure that the Representatives to the National Assembly reflect the views of voters.

Variable Label: Q47a. Elections ensure voters' views are reflected

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0= Not at all well, 1= Not very well, 2= Well, 3= Very well, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 4

Question Number: Q47B

Question: Think about how elections work in practice in this country. How well do elections: Enable voters to remove from office leaders who do not do what the people want.

Variable Label: Q47b. Elections enable voters to remove leaders from office

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0= Not at all well, 1= Not very well, 2= Well, 3= Very well, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 4

Question Number: Q48A

Question: In your opinion, how often do the following things occur in this country's elections: Votes are counted fairly

Variable Label: Q48a. Elections: fair count of votes

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0= Never, 1= Sometimes, 2=Often, 3= Always 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: World Values Survey

Question Number: Q48B

Question: In your opinion, how often do the following things occur in this country's elections: Opposition candidates are prevented from running for office

Variable Label: Q48b. Elections: opposition prevented from running

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0= Never, 1= Sometimes, 2=Often, 3= Always 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: World Values Survey

Question Number: Q48C

Question: In your opinion, how often do the following things occur in this country's elections: The media provides fair coverage of all candidates

Variable Label: Q48c. Elections: fair media coverage

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0= Never, 1= Sometimes, 2=Often, 3= Always 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6 adapted from World Values Survey electoral integrity module

Question Number: Q48D

Question: In your opinion, how often do the following things occur in this country's elections: Voters are bribed

Variable Label: Q48d. Elections: voters are bribed

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0= Never, 1= Sometimes, 2=Often, 3= Always 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: World Values Survey

Question Number: Q48E

Question: In your opinion, how often do the following things occur in this country's elections: Voters are offered a genuine choice in the elections

Variable Label: Q48e. Elections: voters have genuine choice

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0= Never, 1= Sometimes, 2=Often, 3= Always 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: World Values Survey

Question Number: Q48F

Question: In your opinion, how often do the following things occur in this country's elections: Voters are threatened with violence at the polls

Variable Label: Q48f. Elections: voters threatened

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0= Never, 1= Sometimes, 2=Often, 3= Always 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: World Values Survey

Question Number: Q49

Question: During election campaigns in this country, how much do you personally fear becoming a victim of political intimidation or violence?

Variable Label: Q49. How much fear political intimidation or violence

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=A lot, 1=Somewhat, 2=A little bit, 3=Not at all, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing.

Source: Afrobarometer Round 4

Question Number: Q50

Question: Do you think that the leaders of political parties in this country are more concerned with serving the interests of the people, or more concerned with advancing their own political ambitions, or haven't you heard enough to say?

Variable Label: Q50. Leaders serve interests of people or their own

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1= More to serve their own political ambitions – strongly agree, 2= More to serve their own political ambitions - agree 3= Neither agree nor disagree 4= More to serve the people – agree 5= More to serve the people – strongly agree 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q51A

Question: In your opinion, how often, in this country: do people have to be careful of what they say about politics?

Variable Label: Q51a. How often careful what you say

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Rarely, 2=Often, 3=Always, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Question Number: Q51B

Question: In your opinion, how often, in this country: Are people treated unequally under the law?
Variable Label: Q51b. How often people treated unequally
Values: 0=3, 9, 98, -1
Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Rarely, 2=Often, 3=Always, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing
Source: Afrobarometer Round 2

Question Number: Q51C
Question: In your opinion, how often, in this country: Do officials who commit crimes go unpunished?
Variable Label: Q51c. How often officials unpunished
Values: 0=3, 9, 98, -1
Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Rarely, 2=Often, 3=Always, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing
Source: Afrobarometer Round 4

Question Number: Q51D
Question: In your opinion, how often, in this country: Do ordinary people who break the law go unpunished?
Variable Label: Q51d. How often ordinary people unpunished
Values: 0=3, 9, 98, -1
Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Rarely, 2=Often, 3=Always, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing
Source: Afrobarometer Round 4

Question Number: Q52A
Question: How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: The President?
Variable Label: Q52a. Trust president
Values: 0=3, 9, 98, -1
Value Labels: 0=Not at all, 1=Just a little, 2=Somewhat, 3=A lot, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing
Source: Zambia96

* The question asked about the most powerful leadership role, whether the President or the Prime Minister. If there was a secondary leader, those are included in country-specific data sets.
* The following countries asked about their President: ALG, BDI, BEN, BFO, BOT, CAM, CDI, CVE, EGY, GHA, GUI, KEN, LIB, MAD, MLI, MLW, MOZ, NAM, NGR, NIG, SAF, SEN, SRL, SUD, TAN, TOG, UGA, ZAM, ZIM
* The following countries asked about their Prime Minister: LES, MAU, MRC, TUN
* Not asked in SWZ

Question Number: Q52B
Question: How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: Parliament?
Variable Label: Q52b. Trust parliament/national assembly
Values: 0=3, 9, 98, -1
Value Labels: 0=Not at all, 1=Just a little, 2=Somewhat, 3=A lot, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing
Source: Adapted from Zambia96
*Not asked in EGY

Question Number: Q52C
Question: How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: The Electoral Commission of [ENTER COUNTRY]?
Variable Label: Q52c. Trust national electoral commission
Values: 0=3, 9, 98, -1
Value Labels: 0=Not at all, 1=Just a little, 2=Somewhat, 3=A lot, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing
Source: Adapted from Zambia96
*Not asked in MOR

Question Number: Q52D

Question: How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say:
The [Tax Department]?

Variable Label: Q52d. Trust tax department

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Not at all, 1=Just a little, 2=Somewhat, 3=A lot, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 5

Question Number: Q52E

Question: How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say:
Your Metropolitan, Municipal or District Assembly?

Variable Label: Q52e. Trust your elected local government council

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Not at all, 1=Just a little, 2=Somewhat, 3=A lot, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Adapted from Zambia96

Question Number: Q52F

Question: How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say:
The Ruling Party?

Variable Label: Q52f. Trust the ruling party

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Not at all, 1=Just a little, 2=Somewhat, 3=A lot, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Adapted from Zambia96

*Not asked in BFO,SWZ, EGY

Question Number: Q52G

Question: How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say:
Opposition Political Parties?

Variable Label: Q52g. Trust opposition political parties

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Not at all, 1=Just a little, 2=Somewhat, 3=A lot, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Adapted from Zambia 96

*Not asked in BFO,SWZ

Question Number: Q52H

Question: How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say:
The Police?

Variable Label: Q52h. Trust police

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Not at all, 1=Just a little, 2=Somewhat, 3=A lot, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Zambia 96

Question Number: Q52I

Question: How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say:
The army?

Variable Label: Q52i. Trust army

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Not at all, 1=Just a little, 2=Somewhat, 3=A lot, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 5

Question Number: Q52J

Question: How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: Courts of law?

Variable Label: Q52j. Trust courts of law

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Not at all, 1=Just a little, 2=Somewhat, 3=A lot, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Zambia 96

Question Number: Q52K

Question: How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: Traditional leaders

Variable Label: Q52k. Trust traditional leaders

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Not at all, 1=Just a little, 2=Somewhat, 3=A lot, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Zambia 96

*Not asked in STP, CVE, MAU

Question Number: Q52L

Question: How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: Religious leaders

Variable Label: Q52l. Trust religious leaders

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Not at all, 1=Just a little, 2=Somewhat, 3=A lot, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Zambia 96

Question Number: Q53A

Question: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: The President and Officials in his Office?

Variable Label: Q53a. Corruption: office of the Presidency

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=None, 1=Some of them, 2=Most of them, 3=All of them, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

* The question asked about the most powerful leadership role, whether the President or the Prime Minister. If there was a secondary leader, those are included in country-specific data sets.

* The following countries asked about their President: ALG, BDI, BEN, BFO, BOT, CAM, CDI, CVE, EGY, GHA, GUI, KEN, LIB, MAD, MLI, MLW, MOZ, NAM, NGR, NIG, SAF, SEN, SRL, SUD, TAN, TOG, UGA, ZAM, ZIM

* The following countries asked about their Prime Minister: LES, MAU, MRC, TUN

* Not asked in SWZ

Question Number: Q53B

Question: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: Members of Parliament?

Variable Label: Q53b. Corruption: Members of Parliament

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=None, 1=Some of them, 2=Most of them, 3=All of them, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

*Not asked in EGY

Question Number: Q53C

Question: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: Government Officials?

Variable Label: Q53c. Corruption: government officials

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=None, 1=Some of them, 2=Most of them, 3=All of them, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer,
-1=Missing .

Source: Afrobarometer Round 4

Question Number: Q53D

Question: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: Local government councilors?

Variable Label: Q53d. Corruption: local government councilors

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=None, 1=Some of them, 2=Most of them, 3=All of them, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer,
-1=Missing

Source: SAB

Question Number: Q53E

Question: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: Police?

Variable Label: Q53e. Corruption: police

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=None, 1=Some of them, 2=Most of them, 3=All of them, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer,
-1=Missing

Source: SAB

Question Number: Q53F

Question: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: Tax Officials (e.g. Ministry of Finance officials or Local Government tax collectors)

Variable Label: Q53f. Corruption: tax officials

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=None, 1=Some of them, 2=Most of them, 3=All of them, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer,
-1=Missing

Source: SAB

Question Number: Q53G

Question: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: Judges and Magistrates?

Variable Label: Q53g. Corruption: judges and magistrates

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=None, 1=Some of them, 2=Most of them, 3=All of them, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer,
-1=Missing

Source: SAB

*Not asked in EGY

Question Number: Q53H

Question: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: Traditional Leaders?

Variable Label: Q53h. Corruption: Traditional leaders

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=None, 1=Some of them, 2=Most of them, 3=All of them, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer,

-1=Missing

Source: SAB

*Not asked in STP, CVE, MAU

Question Number: Q53I

Question: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: Religious Leaders?

Variable Label: Q53i. Corruption: Religious leaders

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=None, 1=Some of them, 2=Most of them, 3=All of them, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer,

-1=Missing

Source: SAB

Question Number: Q53J

Question: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: Business Executives?

Variable Label: Q53j. Corruption: business executives

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=None, 1=Some of them, 2=Most of them, 3=All of them, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer,

-1=Missing

Source: SAB

Question Number: Q54

Question: In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased, or stayed the same?

Variable Label: Q54. Level of corruption

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Increased a lot, 2=Increased somewhat, 3=Stayed the same, 4=Decreased somewhat, 5=Decreased a lot, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Transparency International

Note: Interviewer is asked to probe for strength of opinion.

Question Number: Q55A

Question: In the past 12 months have you had contact with a public school? [If yes] How easy or difficult was it to obtain the services you needed from teachers or school officials?

Variable Label: Q55a. Difficulty to obtain public school services

Values: 1-4, 7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very easy, 2=Easy, 3=Difficult, 4=Very difficult, 7= No contact (DNR), 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Note: Interviewer is asked to do the following: If 'no', circle 7 for both parts and continue to next question. If yes, continue with parts A and B below

Question Number: Q55B

Question: And how often, if ever, did you have to pay a bribe, give a gift, or do a favour for a teacher or school official in order to get the services you needed from the schools?

Variable Label: Q55b. Pay bribe for public school services

Values: 0-3, 7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Once or twice, 2=A few times, 3=Often, 7= No contact (DNR), 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q55C

Question: In the past 12 months have you had contact with a public clinic or hospital? [If yes] How easy or difficult was it to obtain the medical care you needed?

Variable Label: Q55c. Difficulty to obtain medical treatment

Values: 1-4, 7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very easy, 2=Easy, 3=Difficult, 4=Very difficult, 7= No contact (DNR), 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Note: Interviewer is asked to do the following: If 'no', circle 7 for both parts and continue to next question. If yes, continue with parts C and D below

Question Number: Q55D

Question: And how often, if ever, did you have to pay a bribe, give a gift, or do a favour for a health worker or clinic or hospital staff in order to get the medical care you needed?

Variable Label: Q55d. Pay bribe for treatment at public clinic or hospital

Values: 0-3, 7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Once or twice, 2=A few times, 3=Often, 7= No contact (DNR), 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q55E

Question: In the past 12 months have you tried to get an identity document like a birth certificate, driver's license, passport or voter's card, or a permit, from government? [If yes] How easy or difficult was it to obtain the document you needed?

Variable Label: Q55e. Difficulty to obtain identity document

Values: 1-4, 7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very easy, 2=Easy, 3=Difficult, 4=Very difficult, 7= No contact (DNR), 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Note: Interviewer is asked to do the following: If 'no', circle 7 for both parts and continue to next question. If yes, continue with parts E and F below

Question Number: Q55F

Question: And how often, if ever, did you have to pay a bribe, give a gift, or do a favour for a government official in order to get the document you needed?

Variable Label: Q55f. Pay bribe for document or permit

Values: 0-3, 7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Once or twice, 2=A few times, 3=Often, 7= No contact (DNR), 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q55G

Question: In the past 12 months have you tried to get water, sanitation or electric services from government? [If yes] How easy or difficult was it to obtain the document you needed?

Variable Label: Q55g. Difficulty to obtain household services

Values: 1-4, 7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very easy, 2=Easy, 3=Difficult, 4=Very difficult, 7= No contact (DNR), 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Note: Interviewer is asked to do the following: If 'no', circle 7 for both parts and continue to next question. If yes, continue with parts G and H below

Question Number: Q55H

Question: And how often, if ever, did you have to pay a bribe, give a gift, or do a favour for a government official in order to get the document you needed?

Variable Label: Q55h. Pay bribe for water or sanitation services

Values: 0-3, 7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Once or twice, 2=A few times, 3=Often, 7= No contact (DNR), 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q55I

Question: In the past 12 months have you requested assistance from the police? [If yes] How easy or difficult was it to obtain the assistance you needed?

Variable Label: Q55i. Difficulty to obtain help from the police

Values: 1-4, 7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very easy, 2=Easy, 3=Difficult, 4=Very difficult, 7= No contact (DNR), 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Note: Interviewer is asked to do the following: If 'no', circle 7 for both parts and continue to next question. If yes, continue with parts I and J below

Question Number: Q55J

Question: And how often, if ever, did you have to pay a bribe, give a gift, or do a favour for a police officer in order to get the assistance you needed, or to avoid a problem like passing a checkpoint or avoiding a fine or arrest?

Variable Label: Q55j. Pay bribe to avoid problem with police

Values: 0-3, 7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Once or twice, 2=A few times, 3=Often, 7= No contact (DNR), 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q55K

Question: In the past 12 months have you had contact with the courts? [If yes] How easy or difficult was it to obtain the assistance you needed from the courts?

Variable Label: Q55k. Difficulty to obtain assistance from courts

Values: 1-4, 7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very easy, 2=Easy, 3=Difficult, 4=Very difficult, 7= No contact (DNR), 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Note: Interviewer is asked to do the following: If 'no', circle 7 for both parts and continue to next question. If yes, continue with parts K and L below

Question Number: Q55L

Question: In the past 12 months have you had contact with the courts? And how often, if ever, did you have to pay a bribe, give a gift, or do a favour for a judge or court official in order to get the assistance you needed from the courts?

Variable Label: Q55l. Pay bribe to get assistance from courts

Values: 0-3, 7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Once or twice, 2=A few times, 3=Often, 7= No contact (DNR), 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q56

Question: If you ever paid a bribe for any of the services discussed above, did you report any of the incidents you mentioned to a government official or someone in authority?

Variable Label: Q56. Reported payment of bribes to government

Values: 0, 1, 7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, 7=Not Applicable, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6 and Transparency International

Note: Interviewer asks the question *if* respondent ever reported paying a bribe on Q55B, Q55D, Q55F, Q55H, Q55J or-Q55L

Question Number: Q57A

Question: [If yes on 56] Which of the following happened the most recent time that you reported a bribery incident? Authorities took action against the government officials involved.

Variable Label: Q57a. Bribery: authorities took action

Values: 0, 1, 7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, didn't happen, 1=Yes, happened, 7=Not Applicable (no incidents reported), 9=Don't know 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6 and Transparency International

Note: Interviewer asks the question *if* respondent ever reported paying a bribe on Q55B, Q55D, Q55F, Q55H, Q 55J or-Q55L

Question Number: Q57B

Question: [If yes on 56] Which of the following happened the most recent time that you reported a bribery incident? You suffered retaliation or other negative consequences as a result of reporting the incident.

Variable Label: Q57b. Bribery: suffered retaliation

Values: 0, 1, 7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, didn't happen, 1=Yes, happened, 7=Not Applicable (no incidents reported), 9=Don't know 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6 and Transparency International

Note: Interviewer asks the question *if* respondent ever reported paying a bribe on Q55B, Q55D, Q55F, Q55H, Q 55J or-Q55L

Question Number: Q58

Question: Q58. Some people say that many incidents of corruption are never reported. Based on your experience, what do you think is the main reason why many people do not report corruption when it occurs?

Variable Label: Q58. Main reason for not reporting corruption

Values: 0-11, 9999, 9998, -1

Value Labels: 0= Most people do report incidents of corruption, 1=People don't have enough time to report it, 2=People don't know where to report it, 3=People don't know how to report it, 4=Nothing will be done / It wouldn't make a difference, 5=It's too expensive to report (e.g., due to travel or phone charges) 6=Corruption is normal/ Everyone does it / everyone is involved, 7=People are afraid of the consequences, 8=The officials where they would report to are also corrupt / officials are involved in the corruption, 9=It's government's money, not the people's, so it's not our problem, 10=Because they will implicate themselves as bribe-givers, 11=Corruption is too difficult to prove, Post Code=Other [specify], 9999= Don't know, 9998=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q59A

Question: How much of the time do you think the following try their best to listen to what people like you have to say: Members of Parliament?

Variable Label: Q59a. MPs listen

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never 1=Only sometimes, 2=Often, 3=Always, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 3

*Not asked in EGY

Question Number: Q59B

Question: How much of the time do you think the following try their best to listen to what people like you have to say: Local government councilors?

Variable Label: Q59b. Local government councilors listen

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never 1=Only sometimes, 2=Often, 3=Always, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 3

*Not asked in MOZ, MLW

Question Number: Q60pt1

Question: In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing this country that government should address?

Variable Label: Q60pt1. Most important problems – 1st response

Values: 0-35, 421, 422, 620, 900, 1581, 1620, 9995, 9998-9999, -1

Value Labels: 0=Nothing/no problems, 1=Management of the economy, 2=Wages, income and salaries, 3=Unemployment, 4=Poverty/destitution, 5=Rates and taxes, 6=Loans /credit , 7=Farming/agriculture, 8=Food shortage/famine, 9=Drought, 10=Land, 11=Transportation, 12=Communications, 13=Infrastructure/roads, 14=Education, 15=Housing, 16=Electricity, 17=Water supply, 18=Orphans/street children/homeless children, 19=Services (other), 20=Health, 21=AIDS, 22=Sickness/disease, 23=Crime and security, 24=Corruption, 25=Political violence, 26=Political instability/political divisions/ethnic tensions, 27=Discrimination/inequality, 28=Gender issues/women's rights, 29=Democracy/political rights, 30=War(international), 31=Civil War, 32=Agricultural marketing, 33 =Inflation, 34 = Ebola, 35= Terrorism, 421= Leaders fail to the patriotism, 422= Natural disasters (locusts, cyclone, floods...), 620=Boko Haram, 900= Drugs

1581 "Development" 1620 "Elderly Grants" 9995=Other (i.e, some other problem), 9998=Refused to answer, 9999=Don't know, -1=Missing .

Source: SAB

Note: Interviewer was instructed to "Accept up to three answers. If respondent offers more than three options, ask 'Which three of these are the most important?'; if respondent offers one or two answers, ask 'Anything else?'"

Question Number: Q60pt2

Question: In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing this country that government should address?

Variable Label: Q60pt2. Most important problems – 2nd response

Values: 1-35, 421, 422, 620, 900, 1581, 1620, 9995-9996, 9998, -1

Value Labels: 1=Management of the economy, 2=Wages, income and salaries, 3=Unemployment, 4=Poverty/destitution, 5=Rates and taxes, 6=Loans /credit , 7=Farming/agriculture, 8=Food shortage/famine, 9=Drought, 10=Land, 11=Transportation, 12=Communications, 13=Infrastructure/roads, 14=Education, 15=Housing, 16=Electricity, 17=Water supply, 18=Orphans/street children/homeless children, 19=Services (other), 20=Health, 21=AIDS, 22=Sickness/disease, 23=Crime and security, 24=Corruption, 25=Political violence, 26=Political instability/political divisions/ethnic tensions, 27=Discrimination/inequality, 28=Gender issues/women's rights, 29=Democracy/political rights, 30=War(international), 31=Civil War, 32=Agricultural marketing, 33 =Inflation, 34 = Ebola, 35= Terrorism, 421= Leaders fail to the patriotism, 422= Natural disasters (locusts, cyclone, floods...), 620=Boko Haram, 900= Drugs, 9995=Other (i.e, some other problem), 9996=No further reply, 9998=Refused to answer, -1=Missing .

Source: SAB

Note: Interviewer was instructed to "Accept up to three answers. If respondent offers more than three options, ask 'Which three of these are the most important?'; if respondent offers one or two answers, ask 'Anything else?'"

Question Number: Q60pt3

Question: In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing this country that government should address?

Variable Label: Q60pt3. Most important problems – 3rd response

Values: 1-35, 421, 422, 620, 900, 1581, 1620, 9995-9996, 9998, -1

Value Labels: 1=Management of the economy, 2=Wages, income and salaries, 3=Unemployment, 4=Poverty/destitution, 5=Rates and taxes, 6=Loans /credit , 7=Farming/agriculture, 8=Food shortage/famine, 9=Drought, 10=Land, 11=Transportation, 12=Communications, 13=Infrastructure/roads, 14=Education, 15=Housing, 16=Electricity, 17=Water supply, 18=Orphans/street children/homeless children, 19=Services (other), 20=Health, 21=AIDS, 22=Sickness/disease, 23=Crime and security, 24=Corruption, 25=Political violence, 26=Political instability/political divisions/ethnic tensions, 27=Discrimination/inequality, 28=Gender issues/women's rights, 29=Democracy/political rights, 30=War(international), 31=Civil War, 32=Agricultural marketing, 33 =Inflation, 34 = Ebola, 35= Terrorism, 421= Leaders fail to the patriotism, 422= Natural disasters (locusts, cyclone, floods...), 620=Boko Haram, 900= Drugs, 9995=Other (i.e, some other problem), 9996=No further reply, 9998=Refused to answer, -1=Missing .

Source: SAB

Note: Interviewer was instructed to “Accept up to three answers. If respondent offers more than three options, ask ‘Which three of these are the most important?’; if respondent offers one or two answers, ask ‘Anything else?’”

Question Number: Q61A

Question: Thinking of the problem you mentioned first, in your opinion, how well or badly would you say the current government is handling this problem, or haven't you heard enough to say?

Variable Label: Q61a. Handling first problem

Values: 1-4, 7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very badly, 2=Fairly badly, 3=Fairly well, 4=Very well, 7=Not Applicable [Only if respondent answered 999=Don't know or 0=Nothing, no problems on Q60], 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q61B

Question: In your opinion, is there any other political party that could do a better job in solving this problem?

Variable Label: Q61b. Other political party could solve this problem

Values: 0, 1, 7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=No 1=Yes, 7=Not Applicable [Only if respondent answered 999=Don't know or 0=Nothing, no problems on Q60], 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

*Not asked in BFO,SWZ

Question Number: Q62

Question: Which of the following do you see as the most important difference between the ruling party and opposition parties in [ENTER COUNTRY]?

Variable Label: Q62. Main difference between ruling and opposition parties

Values: 0-9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=There is no difference [Do not read], 1=The honesty or integrity of party leaders, 2=The religion of party leaders or members, 3=The economic and development policies each party wants to implement, 4=The experience of party leaders and their ability to get things done, 5=The ethnicity of party leaders or members, 6=The personalities of party leaders, 7=The regional identity of party leaders or members, 8=None of these / Some other answer, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

*Not asked in BFO,EGY, SWZ

Question Number: Q63A

Question: Looking at the ruling and opposition political parties in this country, which would you say is most able to address each of the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say? Controlling prices

Variable Label: Q63a. Ruling vs. opposition: controlling prices

Values: 1-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Ruling Party, 2=Opposition party or parties, 3=Neither of them (DNR), 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

*Not asked in BFO, SWZ

Question Number: Q63B

Question: Looking at the ruling and opposition political parties in this country, which would you say is most able to address each of the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say? Creating jobs

Variable Label: Q63b. Ruling vs. opposition: creating jobs

Values: 1-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Ruling Party, 2=Opposition party or parties, 3=Neither of them (DNR), 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

*Not asked in BFO, SWZ

Question Number: Q63C

Question: Looking at the ruling and opposition political parties in this country, which would you say is most able to address each of the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say? Improving basic health services

Variable Label: Q63c. Ruling vs. opposition: Improving basic health services

Values: 1-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Ruling Party, 2=Opposition party or parties, 3=Neither of them (DNR), 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

*Not asked in BFO, SWZ

Question Number: Q63D

Question: Looking at the ruling and opposition political parties in this country, which would you say is most able to address each of the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say? Fighting corruption in government

Variable Label: Q63d. Ruling vs. opposition: Fighting corruption in government

Values: 1-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Ruling Party, 2=Opposition party or parties, 3=Neither of them (DNR), 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

*Not asked in BFO, SWZ

Question Number: Q64

Question: Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: The political opposition in [ENTER COUNTRY] presents a viable alternative vision and plan for the country.

Variable Label: Q64. Political opposition is viable alternative

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Strongly disagree 2=Disagree 3=Neither agree nor disagree, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree 9=Don't know [DNR], 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

*Not asked in BFO, SWZ

Question Number: Q65A

Question: If the government of this country could increase its spending, which of the following areas do you think should be the top priority for additional investment? [Read out options]

Variable Label: Q65a. First priority for investment

Values: 0-6, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: First priority 1= Education, 2=Infrastructure, like roads and bridges 3= Security, like the police and military, 4=Healthcare, 5=Agricultural development, 6=Energy supply, 0=None of the above, 9= [Do not read] Don't Know / Can't remember

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q65B

Question: And which would be your second priority?

Variable Label: Q65b. Second priority for investment

Values: 0-6, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: Second priority 1= Education, 2=Infrastructure, like roads and bridges 3= Security, like the police and military, 4=Healthcare, 5=Agricultural development, 6=Energy supply, 0=None of the above, 9= [Do not read] Don't Know / Can't remember

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q65C

Question: If the government decided to make people pay more taxes or user fees in order to increase spending on public health care, would you support this decision or oppose it?

Variable Label: Q65c. Pay more taxes to increase health spending

Values: 1-6, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Strongly oppose, 2=Somewhat oppose, 3=Neither support nor oppose, 4=Somewhat support, 5=Strongly support, 6=It depends (e.g., on size of the increase) [Do not read], 9=Don't know [Do not read]

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q66A

Question: Now let's speak about the present government of this country. How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say: Managing the economy?

Variable Label: Q66a. Handling managing the economy

Values: 1-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very badly, 2=Fairly badly, 3=Fairly well, 4=Very well, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

*Not asked in SUD

Question Number: Q66B

Question: Now let's speak about the present government of this country. How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say: Improving the living standards of the poor.

Variable Label: Q66b. Handling improving living standards of the poor

Values: 1-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very badly, 2=Fairly badly, 3=Fairly well, 4=Very well, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 4

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

*Not asked in SUD

Question Number: Q66C

Question: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say: Creating jobs?

Variable Label: Q66c. Handling creating jobs

Values: 1-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very badly, 2=Fairly badly, 3=Fairly well, 4=Very well, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: NDB

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

*Not asked in SUD

Question Number: Q66D

Question: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say: Keeping prices down?

Variable Label: Q66d. Handling keeping prices down

Values: 1-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very badly, 2=Fairly badly, 3=Fairly well, 4=Very well, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: NDB

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

*Not asked in SUD

Question Number: Q66E

Question: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say: Narrowing gaps between rich and poor?

Variable Label: Q66e. Handling narrowing income gaps

Values: 1-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very badly, 2=Fairly badly, 3=Fairly well, 4=Very well, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

*Not asked in SUD

Question Number: Q66F

Question: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say: Reducing crime?

Variable Label: Q66f. Handling reducing crime

Values: 1-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very Badly, 2=Fairly badly, 3=Fairly well, 4=Very well, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: NDB

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

*Not asked in SUD

Question Number: Q66G

Question: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say: Improving basic health services?

Variable Label: Q66g. Handling improving basic health services

Values: 1-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very badly, 2=Fairly badly, 3=Fairly well, 4=Very well, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: NDB

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

*Not asked in SUD

Question Number: Q66H

Question: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say: Addressing educational needs?

Variable Label: Q66h. Handling addressing educational needs

Values: 1-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very badly, 2=Fairly badly, 3=Fairly well, 4=Very well, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: NDB

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

*Not asked in SUD

Question Number: Q66I

Question: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say: Providing water and sanitation services?

Variable Label: Q66i. Handling providing water and sanitation services

Values: 1-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very badly, 2=Fairly badly, 3=Fairly well, 4=Very well, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing .

Source: SAB

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

*Not asked in SUD

Question Number: Q66J

Question: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say: Ensuring everyone has enough to eat?

Variable Label: Q66j. Handling ensuring enough to eat

Values: 1-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very badly, 2=Fairly badly, 3=Fairly well, 4=Very well, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing .

Source: SAB

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

*Not asked in SUD

Question Number: Q66K

Question: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say: Fighting corruption in government?

Variable Label: Q66k. Handling fighting corruption

Values: 1-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very badly, 2=Fairly badly, 3=Fairly well, 4=Very well, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing .

Source: SAB

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

*Not asked in SUD

Question Number: Q66L

Question: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say: Maintaining roads and bridges?

Variable Label: Q66l. Handling and maintaining roads and bridges

Values: 1-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very badly, 2=Fairly badly, 3=Fairly well, 4=Very well, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 4

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

*Not asked in SUD

Question Number: Q66M

Question: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say: Providing a reliable supply of electricity?

Variable Label: Q66m. Handling providing reliable electric supply

Values: 1-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very badly, 2=Fairly badly, 3=Fairly well, 4=Very well, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 4

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

*Not asked in SUD

Question Number: Q67A

Question: What about local government? I do not mean the national government. I mean your Metropolitan, Municipal or District Assembly. How well or badly would you say your local government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: Maintaining local roads?

Variable Label: Q67a. Local govt. handling maintaining roads

Values: 1-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very badly, 2=Fairly badly, 3=Fairly well, 4=Very well, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 3

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

*Not asked in SUD

Question Number: Q67B

Question: What about local government? I do not mean the national government. I mean your Metropolitan, Municipal or District Assembly. How well or badly would you say your local government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: Maintaining local market places?

Variable Label: Q67b. Local govt. handling maintaining local markets

Values: 1-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very badly, 2=Fairly badly, 3=Fairly well, 4=Very well, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 4

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

*Not asked in SUD

Question Number: Q68A

Question: Do you approve or disapprove of the way the following people have performed their jobs over the past twelve months, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: President [NAME OF PRESIDENT]

Variable Label: Q68a. Performance: President

Values: 1-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Strongly disapprove, 2=disapprove, 3=Approve, 4=Strongly approve, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

* The question asked about the most powerful leadership role, whether the President or the Prime Minister. If there was a secondary leader, those are included in country-specific data sets.

* The following countries asked about their President: ALG, BDI, BEN, BFO, BOT, CAM, CDI, CVE, EGY, GHA, GUI, KEN, LIB, MAD, MLI, MLW, MOZ, NAM, NGR, NIG, SAF, SEN, SRL, SUD, TAN, TOG, UGA, ZAM, ZIM

* The following countries asked about their Prime Minister: LES, MAU, MRC, TUN

* Not asked in SWZ

Question Number: Q68B

Question: Do you approve or disapprove of the way the following people have performed their jobs over the past twelve months, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: Your Member of Parliament?

Variable Label: Q68b. Performance: MP/National Assembly rep.

Values: 1-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Strongly disapprove, 2=disapprove, 3=Approve, 4=Strongly approve, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

*Not asked in BFO, EGY, MOZ, TUN

Question Number: Q68C

Question: Do you approve or disapprove of the way the following people have performed their jobs over the past twelve months, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: Your Elected Local Government Councilor?

Variable Label: Q68c. Performance: local government councilor

Values: 1-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Strongly disapprove, 2=disapprove, 3=Approve, 4=Strongly approve, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

*Not asked in BFO, EGY, MLW, MOZ, SUD, TUN

Question Number: Q68D

Question: Do you approve or disapprove of the way the following people have performed their jobs over the past twelve months, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: Your Traditional Leader?

Variable Label: Q68d. Performance: traditional leader

Values: 1-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Strongly disapprove, 2=disapprove, 3=Approve, 4=Strongly approve, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

*Not asked in CVE, MAU, STP, TUN

Question Number: Q69A

Question: Who should be responsible for: Making sure that, once elected, Members of Parliament do their jobs?

Variable Label: Q69a. Who responsible: MPs do jobs

Values: 0-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=The President/Executive, 1=The Parliament/Local Council, 2=Their political party, 3=The voters, 4=No one, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 3

* The question asked about the most powerful leadership role, whether the President or the Prime Minister. If there was a secondary leader, those are included in country-specific data sets.

* The following countries asked about their President: ALG, BDI, BEN, BFO, BOT, CAM, CDI, CVE, EGY, GHA, GUI, KEN, LIB, MAD, MLI, MLW, MOZ, NAM, NGR, NIG, SAF, SEN, SRL, SUD, TAN, TOG, UGA, ZAM, ZIM

* The following countries asked about their Prime Minister: LES, MAU, MRC, TUN

* Not asked in SWZ

Question Number: Q69B

Question: Who should be responsible for: Making sure that, once elected, local government councilors do their jobs?

Variable Label: Q69b. Who responsible: local councilors do jobs

Values: 0-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=The President/Executive, 1=The Parliament/Local Council, 2=Their political party, 3=The voters, 4=No one, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 3

* The question asked about the most powerful leadership role, whether the President or the Prime Minister. If there was a secondary leader, those are included in country-specific data sets.

* The following countries asked about their President: ALG, BDI, BEN, BFO, BOT, CAM, CDI, CVE, EGY, GHA, GUI, KEN, LIB, MAD, MLI, MLW, NAM, NGR, NIG, SAF, SEN, SRL, SUD, TAN, TOG, UGA, ZAM, ZIM

* The following countries asked about their Prime Minister: LES, MAU, MRC, TUN

* Not asked in SWZ, MOZ

Question Number: Q69C

Question: Who should be responsible for: Making sure that, once elected, the president does his job?

Variable Label: Q69c. Who responsible: president does job

Values: 0-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=The President/Executive, 1=The Parliament/Local Council, 2=Their political party, 3=The voters, 4=No one, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 4

* The question asked about the most powerful leadership role, whether the President or the Prime Minister. If there was a secondary leader, those are included in country-specific data sets.

* The following countries asked about their President: ALG, BDI, BEN, BFO, BOT, CAM, CDI, CVE, EGY, GHA, GUI, KEN, LIB, MAD, MLI, MLW, MOZ, NAM, NGR, NIG, SAF, SEN, SRL, SUD, TAN, TOG, UGA, ZAM, ZIM

* The following countries asked about their Prime Minister: LES, MAU, MRC, TUN

* Not asked in SWZ

Question Number: Q70A

Question: Based on your experience, how easy or difficult is it to obtain the following services from government? Or do you never try and get these services from government: To find out what taxes and fees you are supposed to pay to the government?

Variable Label: Q70a. Difficulty to find out what taxes or fees to pay

Values: 1-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very easy, 2= Easy, 3= Difficult, 4=Very difficult, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 5

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

Question Number: Q70B

Question: Based on your experience, how easy or difficult is it to obtain the following services from government? Or do you never try and get these services from government: To avoid paying the income or property taxes that you owe to government?

Variable Label: Q70b. Difficulty to avoid paying taxes

Values: 1-4, 7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very easy, 2= Easy, 3= Difficult, 4=Very difficult, 7=Don't have to pay taxes, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 5

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

Question Number: Q71A

Question: Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption?

Variable Label: Q71a. People can fight corruption

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Strongly disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neither agree nor disagree, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree, 9=Don't know/Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Transparency International

Note: Interviewer probed for strength of opinion.

Question Number: Q71B

Question: What is the most effective thing that an ordinary person like you can do the help combat corruption in this country?

Variable Label: Q71b. Most effective way to combat corruption

Values: 0-10, 420, 1140, 9995, 9999, 9998, -1

Value Labels: 0=Nothing / Ordinary people cannot do anything, 1=Refuse to pay bribes, 2=Report corruption when you see or experience it, 3=Vote for clean candidates or parties or for parties that promise to fight corruption, 4=Speak out about the problem, for example, by calling a radio program or writing a letter, 5=Talk to friends and relatives about the problem, 6=Sign a petition asking for a stronger fight against corruption, 7=Join or support an organization that is fighting corruption, 8=Participate in protest marches or demonstrations against corruption, 9= Punish the responsible person, 10= Educate people, 420= Participate in an anti-corruption monitoring system in each locality, 1140= Concord/Union, 9995= Other, 9999=Don't know [Do not read], 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6 and Transparency International

Question Number: Q72

Question: In the last 5 years, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family been directly involved in a administrative, civil or criminal case that has come before a government court or tribunal as a claimant, as a respondent or defendant, or as a witness?

Variable Label: Q72. Contact with government court or tribunal

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Once, 2=Twice, 3=Three or more times, 9=Don't know/ Can't remember, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q73A

Question: Have you encountered any of these problems in your experience with government courts in the past 5 years? You were unable to pay necessary costs and fees

Variable Label: Q73a. Problems with courts: too expensive

Values: 0-3, 7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 7=No experience with government courts in last 5 years [DNR], 0=Never, 1=Once or Twice, 2=A Few Times, 3=Often, 9=Don't Know[DNR], 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q73B

Question: Have you encountered any of these problems in your experience with government courts in the past 5 years? You could not understand the legal processes and procedures

Variable Label: Q73b. Problems with courts: too complex

Values: 0-3, 7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 7=No experience with government courts in last 5 years [DNR], 0=Never, 1=Once or Twice, 2=A Few Times, 3=Often, 9=Don't Know[DNR], 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q73C

Question: Have you encountered any of these problems in your experience with government courts in the past 5 years? You could not obtain legal counsel or advice

Variable Label: Q73c. Problems with courts: no advice

Values: 0-3, 7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 7=No experience with government courts in last 5 years [DNR], 0=Never, 1=Once or Twice, 2=A Few Times, 3=Often, 9=Don't Know[DNR], 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q73D

Question: Have you encountered any of these problems in your experience with government courts in the past 5 years? The judge or magistrate did not listen to your side of the story

Variable Label: Q73d. Problems with courts: judge did not listen

Values: 0-3, 7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 7=No experience with government courts in last 5 years [DNR], 0=Never, 1=Once or Twice, 2=A Few Times, 3=Often, 9=Don't Know[DNR], 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q73E

Question: Have you encountered any of these problems in your experience with government courts in the past 5 years? There were long delays in handling or resolving the case

Variable Label: Q73e. Problems with courts: long delays

Values: 0-3, 7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 7=No experience with government courts in last 5 years [DNR], 0=Never, 1=Once or Twice, 2=A Few Times, 3=Often, 9=Don't Know [DNR], 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q74A

Question: Sometimes people do not take a case to the government courts, even if they think they have a legitimate complaint and deserve justice. In your opinion, what would be the most important reason that people like yourself would not take a case to court? And what would be the second most important reason?

Variable Label: Q74a. 1st reason for not taking case to court

Values: 0-21, 221, 420, 422, 460- 470, 660- 663, 820, 1100- 1103, 1142- 1144, 1301, 1581, 1701, 9995, 9999, 9998, -1

Value Labels: 0=Most people do take cases to court when they have a legitimate complaint, 1=They cannot find a lawyer, 2=Lawyers are too expensive, 3=Absence of legal aid services / absence of free legal help, 4=Court costs are too expensive, 5=Judges, prosecutors or court officials will demand money or a bribe to hear the case, 6=People don't have enough time to go to court, 7=The distance to the courts is too far, 8=They don't speak the language spoken in the court, 9=They don't know their legal rights and remedies, 10=They don't know how to take a case to court, 11=They think the processes are too complex / don't understand the legal process, 12=They expect the case to take too long, 13=They think the judges and court officials are incompetent, 14=They do not expect fair treatment, 15=They do not think the judges or courts are independent, 16=Don't trust the courts, 17=The courts favor the rich / powerful, 18= They prefer to go to traditional leaders / local council / other non-government forum, 19= Fear, 20= Forgive the perpetrator, 21= Amicable solution/Settlement, 221= Avoid problems / conflicts, 420= People are afraid to run in an administrative office, 422= People want to preserve social bonds, 460 =Discuss locally with offender, 461 =Feel compassion towards offender, 462= Dread court process (including cross exam, 464= Offender is relation- avoid court punishment, 466= Courts are corrupt (can be bribed/offender not afraid of them), 467= Dread court process (can be remanded), 469= Avoid creating enmity, 470= Dread court process (unpredictable/unsure of outcome), 660= Amicable solution, 662= Afraid of justice/of the consequences, 663= Trusting God, 820= They settle outside of court, 1100= Tolerance, 1101 =Leave it to God, 1103 = Patience, 1142= Amicable solution, 1143= Avoid division, 1144= Tolerance, 1301= Attachment to family or neighbors, 1581= To avoid problems, 1701=Dieu, Amour, Pardon, Parenté et règlement à l'amiable, 9995= Some other answer (1st response) Post Code: Specify, 9999=Don't know

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q74B

Question: Sometimes people do not take a case to the government courts, even if they think they have a legitimate complaint and deserve justice. In your opinion, what would be the most important reason that

people like yourself would not take a case to court? And what would be the second most important reason?

Variable Label: Q74b. 2nd reason for not taking case to court

Values: 0-21, 221, 420, 422, 460- 470, 660- 663, 820, 1100- 1103, 1142- 1144, 1301, 1581, 1701, 9995, 9996, 9999, 9998, -1

Value Labels: 2nd response: 0=Most people do take cases to court when they have a legitimate complaint, 1=They cannot find a lawyer, 2=Lawyers are too expensive, 3=Absence of legal aid services / absence of free legal help, 4=Court costs are too expensive, 5=Judges, prosecutors or court officials will demand money or a bribe to hear the case, 6=People don't have enough time to go to court, 7=The distance to the courts is too far, 8=They don't speak the language spoken in the court, 9=They don't know their legal rights and remedies, 10=They don't know how to take a case to court, 11=They think the processes are too complex / don't understand the legal process, 12=They expect the case to take too long, 13=They think the judges and court officials are incompetent, 14=They do not expect fair treatment, 15=They do not think the judges or courts are independent, 16=Don't trust the courts, 17=The courts favor the rich / powerful, 18= They prefer to go to traditional leaders / local council / other non-government forum, 19= Fear , 20= Forgive the perpetrator, 21= Amicable solution/Settlement, 221= Avoid problems / conflicts, 420= People are afraid to run in an administrative office, 422= People want to preserves social bonds, 460 =Discuss locally with offender, 461 =Feel compassion towards offender, 462= Dread court process (including cross exam, 464= Offender is relation- avoid court punishment, 466= Courts are corrupt (can be bribed/offender not afraid of them), 467= Dread court process (can be remanded), 469= Avoid creating enmity, 470= Dread court process (unpredictable/unsure of outcome), 660= Amicable solution, 662= Afraid of justice/of the consequences, 663= Trusting God, 820= They settle outside of court, 1100= Tolerance, 1101 =Leave it to God, 1103 = Patience, 1142= Amicable solution, 1143= Avoid division, 1144= Tolerance, 1301= Attachement to family or neighbours, 1581= To avoid problems, 1701=Dieu, Amour, Pardon, Parenté et réglemant à l'amiable, 9995= Some other (2nd response), 9996=No further answer, 9998 =Refused, 9999 =Don't know

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q75A

Question: I am now going to ask you about a range of different actions that some people take. For each of the following, please tell me whether you think the action is not wrong at all, wrong but understandable, or wrong and punishable: Not paying for the services they receive from government?

Variable Label:

Values: 1-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1= Not wrong at all, 2= Wrong but understandable, 3= Wrong and punishable, 9= Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 5

Question Number: Q75B

Question: I am now going to ask you about a range of different actions that some people take. For each of the following, please tell me whether you think the action is not wrong at all, wrong but understandable, or wrong and punishable: Not paying the taxes they owe on their income?

Variable Label: Q75b. Right or wrong: not paying the taxes

Values: 1-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1= Not wrong at all, 2= Wrong but understandable, 3= Wrong and punishable, 9= Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 5

Question Number: Q76

Question: Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2.

Statement 1: People living in [West/South/East/North/Central] Africa should be able to move freely across international borders in order to trade or work in other countries.

Statement 2: Because foreign migrants take away jobs, and foreign traders sell their goods at very cheap prices, governments should protect their own citizens and limit the cross-border movement of people and goods.

Variable Label: Q76. Free movement across borders vs. limit movement

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1= Agree very strongly with Statement 1, 2= Agree with Statement 1, 3= Agree very strongly with Statement 2, 3= Agree with Statement 2, 5= Agree with Neither, 9= Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q77

Question: Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2.
Statement 1: The governments of each country in [West/South/East/North/Central] Africa have a duty to try to guarantee free elections and prevent human rights abuses in other countries in the region, for example by using political pressure, economic sanctions or military force.
Statement 2: Each country in this region should respect the independence of other countries and allow them to make their own decisions about how their country should be governed.

Variable Label: Q77. Regional responsibility to prevent abuses vs. respect sovereignty of nations

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1= Agree very strongly with Statement 1, 2= Agree with Statement 1, 3= Agree very strongly with Statement 2, 3= Agree with Statement 2, 5= Agree with Neither, 9= Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q78

Question: In your opinion, how easy or difficult is it for people in [West/South/East/North/Central] Africa to cross international borders in order to work or trade in other countries, or haven't you heard enough to say?

Variable Label: Q78. Difficulty of crossing borders

Values: 1-4, 7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1= Very difficult, 2= Difficult, 3= Very Easy, 4= Very easy, 7= Never try, 9= Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q79A

Question: In your opinion, how much do each of the following do to help your country, or haven't you heard enough to say?

[Regional organization (ECOWAS / SADC / EAC / IGAD / or regional equivalent in North Africa)]

Variable Label: Q79a. Regional organisation helps country

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0= Don't help 1= Help a little, 2= Help somewhat, 3= Help a lot, 9= Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 4

*Not asked in EGY, GAB

Question Number: Q79B

Question: In your opinion, how much do each of the following do to help your country, or haven't you heard enough to say? African Union

Variable Label: Q79b. African Union helps country

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0= Don't help 1= Help a little, 2= Help somewhat, 3= Help a lot, 9= Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 4

Question Number: Q80A

Question: In your opinion, which of the following countries, if any, would be the best model for the future development of our country?

Variable Label: Q80a. Model country for development

Values: 0- 10, 100, 181, 1220, 1221, 1300, 1582, 1583, 1660, 1700, 9995, 9999, 9998, -1

Value Labels: 0=None of these have much influence, 1=United States, 2=China, 3=[Former Colonial Power, i.e., UK, France or Portugal], 4=India, 5=South Africa, 6=International organizations like the United Nations or the World Bank, 7=Some other country or organization, 7= Botswana, 8= Germany, 9= Turkey, 10

=Ghana, 100= Nigeria, 181= Côte d'Ivoire, 1220= Former colonial power (France), 1221= Former colonial power (UK), 1300= Senegal, 1582= Japan, 1583= Malaysia, 1660=Cabo Verde, 1700= La Guinee-Equatoriale, 9995= Other, 9999=Don't know / Haven't heard enough, 9998=Refused to answer, -1=Missing
Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q80B

Question: Which of the following do you think has the most influence on [ENTER COUNTRY], or haven't you heard enough to say?

Variable Label: Q80b. Country with most influence

Values:

0-6, 9999, 9998, -1

Value Labels: 0=None of these [Do not read], 1=United States, 2=China 3=[Former Colonial Power, i.e., UK, France or Portugal], 4=India, 5=South Africa, 6=We should follow our own country's model, Post Code=Other country [Specify] , 9999=Don't know [Do not read], 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q81A

Question: Now let's talk about the role that China plays in our country. How much influence do you think China's economic activities in [ENTER COUNTRY] have on our economy, or haven't you heard enough to say?

Variable Label: Q81a. China's influence on economy

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=None, 1= A little, 2= Some, 3=A lot, 9=Don't know / Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

*Not asked in SWZ

Question Number: Q81B

Question: Now let's talk about the role that China plays in our country. In general, do you think that China's economic and political influence on [ENTER COUNTRY] is mostly positive, or mostly negative, or haven't you heard enough to say?

Variable Label: Q81b. China's influence: positive or negative

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1= Very negative, 2= Somewhat negative, 3=Neither positive nor negative, 4= Somewhat positive, 5=Very positive, 9=Don't know / Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

*Not asked in SWZ

Question Number: Q81C

Question: Now let's talk about the role that China plays in our country. Which of the following factors contributes most to positive image of China in [ENTER COUNTRY], or haven't you heard enough to say?

Variable Label: Q81c. Positive image of China

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=China's support for [ENTER COUNTRY] in international affairs, 2=China's policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of African countries, 3=China's investment in infrastructure or other development in [ENTER COUNTRY], 4=China's business investment, 5=The cost of Chinese products, 6=An appreciation of the Chinese people, culture and language, 7=Some other factor , 0=None of these , 9=Don't know / Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

*Not asked in SWZ

Question Number: Q81D

Question: Now let's talk about the role that China plays in our country. Which of the following factors contributes most to negative images of China in [ENTER COUNTRY], or haven't you heard enough to say?

Variable Label: Q81d. Negative image of China

Values: 0-7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=China's extraction of resources from Africa, 2=Land grabbing by Chinese individuals or businesses, 3=China's willingness to cooperate with undemocratic rulers in Africa, 4=Chinese economic activities taking jobs or business from [ENTER COUNTRY], 5=The quality of Chinese products, 6=The behavior of Chinese citizens in [ENTER COUNTRY], 7=Some other factor, 0=None of these, 9=Don't know / Haven't heard enough [Do not read], 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

*Not asked in SWZ

Question Number: Q81E

Question: Now let's talk about the role that China plays in our country. In your opinion, does China's economic development assistance to [ENTER COUNTRY] do a good job or a bad job of meeting the country's needs, or haven't you heard enough to say?

Variable Label: Q81e. China's assistance does a good job at meeting country's needs

Values: 1-5, 7, 9999, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very bad job, 2=Somewhat bad job, 3=Neither good nor bad job, 4=Somewhat good job, 5=Very good job, 7=China doesn't give development assistance to [ENTER COUNTRY], 9999=Don't know / Haven't heard enough, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

*Not asked in SWZ

Question Number: Q82A-NAF

Question: During 2011, several Arab countries in North Africa witnessed a wave of popular protests demanding democracy and improvements in human rights, popularly known as the 'Arab Spring': Do you think the Arab Spring has had a positive impact, a negative impact, or no impact on: The North African region?

Variable Label: Q82A_NAF. Impact of Arab Spring: Northern Africa

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, 99, -1

Value Labels: 1= Very positive,2= Somewhat positive,3= No impact,4= Somewhat negative,5= Very negative,9= Don't know / Haven't heard enough [Do not read],98= Refused to answer,99= Not asked in country,-1= Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Note: Interviewers were asked to probe for strength of opinion

*only asked in ALG, EGY, MOR, SUD, TUN

Question Number: Q82B-NAF

Question: Do you think the Arab Spring has had a positive impact, a negative impact, or no impact on: Your Country?

Variable Label: Q82B_NAF. Impact of Arab Spring in country

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, 99, -1

Value Labels: 1= Very positive,2= Somewhat positive,3= No impact,4= Somewhat negative,5= Very negative,9= Don't know / Haven't heard enough [Do not read],98= Refused to answer,99= Not asked in country,-1= Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Note: Interviewers were asked to probe for strength of opinion

*only asked in ALG, EGY, MOR, SUD, TUN

Question Number: Q83A- NAF

Question: Comparing the situation in your country today to how things were four years ago before the Arab Spring, do you think the following things have increased, decreased or stayed the same: Freedom of speech

Variable Label: Q83A_NAF. Freedom of Speech now vs before Arab Spring

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, 99, -1

Value Labels: 1=Increased a lot,2=Increased somewhat,3=Stayed the same,4=Decreased somewhat,5=Decreased a lot,9= Don't know / Haven't heard enough [Do not read],98= Refused to answer,99= Not asked in country, -1= Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Note: Interviewers were asked to probe for strength of opinion

*only asked in ALG, EGY, MOR, SUD, TUN

Question Number: Q83B- NAF

Question: Comparing the situation in your country today to how things were four years ago before the Arab Spring, do you think the following things have increased, decreased or stayed the same:
The government's respect for human rights

Variable Label: Q83B_NAF. Govt respect for human rights now vs before Arab Spring

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, 99, -1

Value Labels: 1=Increased a lot,2=Increased somewhat,3=Stayed the same,4=Decreased somewhat,5=Decreased a lot,9= Don't know / Haven't heard enough [Do not read],98= Refused to answer,99= Not asked in country, -1= Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Note: Interviewers were asked to probe for strength of opinion

*only asked in ALG, EGY, MOR, SUD, TUN

Question Number: Q83C- NAF

Question: Comparing the situation in your country today to how things were four years ago before the Arab Spring, do you think the following things have increased, decreased or stayed the same:
The preservation of law, order and stability

Variable Label: Q83C_NAF. Preservation of law, order and stability now vs before Arab Spring

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, 99, -1

Value Labels: 1=Increased a lot,2=Increased somewhat,3=Stayed the same,4=Decreased somewhat,5=Decreased a lot,9= Don't know / Haven't heard enough [Do not read],98= Refused to answer,99= Not asked in country, -1= Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Note: Interviewers were asked to probe for strength of opinion

*only asked in ALG, EGY, MOR, SUD, TUN

Question Number: Q83D- NAF

Question: Comparing the situation in your country today to how things were four years ago before the Arab Spring, do you think the following things have increased, decreased or stayed the same:
Corruption among public officials

Variable Label: Q83D_NAF. Corruption among public officials now vs before Arab Spring

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, 99, -1

Value Labels: 1=Increased a lot,2=Increased somewhat,3=Stayed the same,4=Decreased somewhat,5=Decreased a lot,9= Don't know / Haven't heard enough [Do not read],98= Refused to answer,99= Not asked in country, -1= Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Note: Interviewers were asked to probe for strength of opinion

*only asked in ALG, EGY, MOR, SUD, TUN

Question Number: Q83E- NAF

Question: Comparing the situation in your country today to how things were four years ago before the Arab Spring, do you think the following things have increased, decreased or stayed the same:
The income gap between the rich and the poor

Variable Label: Q83E_NAF. Income gap between rich and poor now vs before Arab Spring

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, 99, -1

Value Labels: 1=Increased a lot,2=Increased somewhat,3=Stayed the same,4=Decreased somewhat,5=Decreased a lot,9= Don't know / Haven't heard enough [Do not read],98= Refused to answer,99= Not asked in country, -1= Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Note: Interviewers were asked to probe for strength of opinion

*only asked in ALG, EGY, MOR, SUD, TUN

Question Number: Q83F- NAF

Question: Comparing the situation in your country today to how things were four years ago before the Arab Spring, do you think the following things have increased, decreased or stayed the same:

Regional inequality

Variable Label: Q83F_NAF. Regional inequality now vs before Arab Spring

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, 99, -1

Value Labels: 1=Increased a lot,2=Increased somewhat,3=Stayed the same,4=Decreased somewhat,5=Decreased a lot,9= Don't know / Haven't heard enough [Do not read],98= Refused to answer,99= Not asked in country, -1= Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Note: Interviewers were asked to probe for strength of opinion

*only asked in ALG, EGY, MOR, SUD, TUN

Question Number: Q83G- NAF

Question: Comparing the situation in your country today to how things were four years ago before the Arab Spring, do you think the following things have increased, decreased or stayed the same:
The public's right to choose political leaders

Variable Label: Q83G_NAF. Public's right to choose leaders now vs before Arab Spring

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, 99, -1

Value Labels: 1=Increased a lot,2=Increased somewhat,3=Stayed the same,4=Decreased somewhat,5=Decreased a lot,9= Don't know / Haven't heard enough [Do not read],98= Refused to answer,99= Not asked in country, -1= Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Note: Interviewers were asked to probe for strength of opinion

*only asked in ALG, EGY, MOR, SUD, TUN

Question Number: Q83H- NAF

Question: Comparing the situation in your country today to how things were four years ago before the Arab Spring, do you think the following things have increased, decreased or stayed the same:
Political competition that gives people choices among political leaders

Variable Label: Q83H_NAF. Political competition now vs before Arab Spring

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, 99, -1

Value Labels: 1=Increased a lot,2=Increased somewhat,3=Stayed the same,4=Decreased somewhat,5=Decreased a lot,9= Don't know / Haven't heard enough [Do not read],98= Refused to answer,99= Not asked in country, -1= Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Note: Interviewers were asked to probe for strength of opinion

*only asked in ALG, EGY, MOR, SUD, TUN

Question Number: Q83I- NAF

Question: Comparing the situation in your country today to how things were four years ago before the Arab Spring, do you think the following things have increased, decreased or stayed the same:
Respect for the government of this country

Variable Label: Q83I_NAF. Reputation of Govt now vs before Arab Spring

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, 99, -1

Value Labels: 1=Increased a lot,2=Increased somewhat,3=Stayed the same,4=Decreased somewhat,5=Decreased a lot,9= Don't know / Haven't heard enough [Do not read],98= Refused to answer,99= Not asked in country, -1= Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Note: Interviewers were asked to probe for strength of opinion

*only asked in ALG, EGY, MOR, SUD, TUN

Question Number: Q84- NAF

Question: Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2.
Statement 1: Government should prioritize ensuring security and fighting terrorism, even if it undermines democracy and human rights.

Statement 2: Government should prioritize strengthening democracy and protecting human rights, even if this undermines security and the fight against terrorism.

Variable Label: Q84_NAF. Govt can violate human rights to ensure peace and security vs never violate human rights

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, 99, -1

Value Labels: 1=Agree Very Strongly With Statement 1,2=Agree With Statement 1,3=Agree With Statement 2,4=Agree Very Strongly With Statement 2,5=Agree With Neither, 9= Don't know / Haven't heard enough [Do not read],98= Refused to answer,99= Not asked in country, -1= Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Note: Interviewers were asked to probe for strength of opinion

*only asked in ALG, EGY, MOR, SUD, TUN

Question Number: Q85A- NAF

Question: How active do you think each of the following Islamic movements are in Tunisia: The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, known as ISIL?

Variable Label: Q85A_NAF. How active is Islamic movement in country: ISIL

Values: 1-4, 9, 98, 99, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very active,2=Somewhat active,3=Not very active,4=Not at all active,9= Don't know / Haven't heard enough [Do not read],98= Refused to answer,99= Not asked in country, -1= Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Note: Interviewers were asked to read out options

*only asked in ALG, EGY, MOR, SUD, TUN

Question Number: Q85B- NAF

Question: How active do you think each of the following Islamic movements are in Tunisia: Al Qaida in the Maghreb, known as AQIM?

Variable Label: Q85B_NAF. How active is Islamic movement in country: AQIM

Values: 1-4, 9, 98, 99, -1

Value Labels: 1=Very active,2=Somewhat active,3=Not very active,4=Not at all active,9= Don't know / Haven't heard enough [Do not read],98= Refused to answer,99= Not asked in country, -1= Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Note: Interviewers were asked to read out options

*only asked in ALG, EGY, MOR, SUD, TUN

Question Number: Q86A- NAF

Question: In your opinion, to what extent do ISIL or AQIM pose a threat to Tunisia's security?

Variable Label: Q86A_NAF. Extent of threat by ASIL and AQIM

Values: 1-4, 9, 98, 99, -1

Value Labels: 1=Not at all,2=A little bit,3=Somewhat,4=A lot, 9= Don't know / Haven't heard enough [Do not read],98= Refused to answer,99= Not asked in country, -1= Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Note: Interviewers were asked to read out options

*only asked in ALG, EGY, MOR, SUD, TUN

Question Number: Q86B1- NAF

Question: Do you think that the ISIL or AQIM movements in Tunisia arise mostly from within the country due to Tunisia's own social and political conflicts, or that they are mostly created by foreign actors?

Variable Label: Q86B1_NAF. Main reason people join ASIL - 1st response

Values: 1-15,99,9995,9997,9998,9999

Value Labels: 1=Poverty,2=Unemployment,3=Lack of education,4=Religious beliefs/ Religious extremism / misunderstandings of religious teachings,5=The movements' willingness to stand up to the West,6=Because government is ineffective or not providing for people,7=Because government is mistreating some groups,8=Because of the corruption in government,9=Because of coercion or fear,10=Supporters want to gain personal power or enrichment,11=Religious repression / government prohibition of free practice of religion,12=Dictatorship / Authoritarian government / Lack of democracy,13=Lack of social control and supervision by the family,14=Feelings of inferiority,15=These people are by nature violent, 99=Not asked in country,9995=Other,9997=Refused to answer,9998=Refused,9999=Don't know,-1=

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Note: Interviewers were asked to probe for strength of opinion

*only asked in ALG, EGY, MOR, SUD, TUN

Question Number: Q86B2- NAF

****Question:** Do you think that the ISIL or AQIM movements in Tunisia arise mostly from within the country due to Tunisia's own social and political conflicts, or that they are mostly created by foreign actors?

Variable Label: Q86B2_NAF. Main reason people join ASIL - 2nd response

Values: 1-15,99,9995,9997,9998,9999

Value Labels: 1=Poverty,2=Unemployment,3=Lack of education,4=Religious beliefs/ Religious extremism / misunderstandings of religious teachings,5=The movements' willingness to stand up to the West,6=Because government is ineffective or not providing for people,7=Because government is mistreating some groups,8=Because of the corruption in government,9=Because of coercion or fear,10=Supporters want to gain personal power or enrichment,11=Religious repression / government prohibition of free practice of religion,12=Dictatorship / Authoritarian government / Lack of democracy,13=Lack of social control and supervision by the family,14=Feelings of inferiority,15=These people are by nature violent, 99=Not asked in country,9995=Other,9997=Refused to answer,9998=Refused,9999=Don't know,-1=

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Note: Interviewers were asked to probe for strength of opinion

*only asked in ALG, EGY, MOR, SUD, TUN

Question Number: Q87

Question: Let us get back to talking about you. What is your ethnic community, cultural group or tribe?

Variable Label: Q87. Tribe or ethnic group

Values: 1- 46, 99,100- 107,140- 161,180- 197,220-229, 261- ,278,300 - 317,340- 355 ,381-395,420- 437,460- 471, ,501- 519,540- 553,580- 595,620 -669, 702,- 713,740- 799,820- 874,900- 907,930- 939,940- 944,1100- 1105, ,1140- 1161,1220- 1264,1300- 1305 ,1421- 1424 ,1501- 1504,1620,1621,1660- 1669,1700- 1707,2220- 2225,2740- 2750,9990, 9995, 9998-9999, -1

Value Labels: 1=English,4=Swahili, 5=Adja, 6=African, 7=Afrikaaner, 8=Akan, 9= Arab, 10=Arabe, 11=Bassa, 12=Bobo, 13=Chewa, 14=Coloured, 15=Fon, 16= Haoussa, 17=Hausa, 18=Kanuri, 19=Kissi, 20=Konkomba, 21=Kru, 22=Lozi, 23=Malinké, 24=Mende, 25=Ndaou, 27=Ndebele, 28=Nyanja, 29=Peulh, 30=Related to Age, 31=Related to Class, 32=Related to Gender, 33=Related to Occupation, 34=Related to political-partisan affiliation, 35=Related to Race, 36=Related to Race, 37=Sena, 38=Senga, 39=Shangaan, 40=Tamasheq, 41=Tonga, 42=Tswana, 43=Tumbuka, 44=Venda, 45=Yoruba, 46=Zulu, 99=Not asked in country, , 102=Bariba,103=Dendi,105=Ditamari,107=Yoa,140=Mokgatla,141=Mokwena,142=Mongwato,143=Mongwa ketse,144=Motlokwa,145=Moherero,146=Morolong,147=Mosarwa,148=Mkalanga,149=Mosubia,150=Motaw ana,151=Mokgalagadi,152=Moyei,153=Mohurutshe,154=Mokhurutshe,155=Mmirwa,156=Mongologa,158=M ombukushu,159=Molete,160=Motswapong,161=Motlharo,180=Mossi,181=Dioula,182=Peuhl,183=Gourmatch e,184=Gourounsi,185=Bissa,87=Birifor,188=Dagari,189=Lobi,190=Samo,191=Senoufo,192=Bwana,193=Goin,19 5=Marka,196=Kassena,197=Toussian,220=Related to regional origin (badio/sampadjudo) ,222=American or European,226=Related to Religion ,261=Ewe/Anglo,262=Ga/Adangbe,263=Dagomba, 265=Waali,266=Moshie,267=Mamprusi,269=Kusasi,271=Gonja,272=Frafra,273=Dagaaba,274=Buzanga,275=K otokoli,276=Gruma,277=Bulsa,278=Basari,300=Kikuyu,301=Luo,302=Luhya,303=Kamba,304=Kalenjin,305=Kisii, 306=Meru/Embu,307=Maasai/Samburu,308=Mijikenda,309=Taita,310=Somali,311=Pokot,312=Turkana,313=Te so,314=Sabaot,315=Kuria,316=Garre,317=Borana,340=Mokoena,341=Motaung,342=Mohlakoana/Moteban g,343=Mofokeng,344=Mosiea,345=Motsoeneng,346=Motloun,347=Lephuthing,348=Mophuthi,349=Motloko a,350=Letebele,351=Lekholokoe,352=Lekhoakhoa,353=Mokubung,354=Mothepe,355=Mokhatla ,381=Belle,382=Dei,383=Gbandi,384=Gio,385=Gola,386=Grebo ,388=Kpelle,389=Krahn ,391=Lorma,392=Mandingo,393=Mano,395=Vai,420=Antakarana,422=Antandroy,423=Antanosy,424=Antefa sy,425=Antemoro,426=Antasaka,427=Bara,428=Betsileo,429=Betsimisaraka,430=Bezanozano,431=Mahafaly, 432=Merina,433=Sakalava,434=Sihanaka,435=Tanala,436=Tsimihety,437=Vezo ,461=Ngonde,462=Lambya,463=Chewu,464=Yao,465=Ngoni,466=Lomwe,467=Mang'anja,469=Sukwa , 501=Bambara,502=Bella,504=Bozo,505=Daffing,506=Dogon,507=Gana,509=Kakolo,510=Khassonké ,512=Maure,513>Mainka,514=Peulh/Fulfude,515=Samogo,516=Senoufo,517=Soninké/Sarakolé,518=Sonrhai ,540=Makua,543=Changana,545=Chope,546=Bitonga,547=Makonde,548=Chuabo,549=Ajava,550=Lomue, 551=Chewa,552=Nyungwe,553=Xitswa,580=Wambo,581=Herero,582=Caprivian,583=Kavango (Rukwangali, Rumanyo, Hambukushu),584=German, ,587=Portuguese,588=Nama,589=Damara ,591=Subia ,594=Baster,595=San,621=Igbo,623=Efik,624=Ebira,625=Fulani,626=Isoko,627=Ibibio ,629=Tiv,630=Nupe,631=Ijaw,632=Edo,633=Igala,634=Urhobo,635=Idoma,637=Ikwere,640=Kalabari,643=Juku n,644=Gwari,645=Alago,646=Degema,647=Eggon,648=Kagoma,649=Lanta,650=Mumuye,651=Nwangavul,6 52=Tangale,653=Tarok,654=Waja,655=Yala,660=Wolof,661=Pulaar/Toucouleur,662=Serer,663=Mandika/Bam bara,664=Soninke,665=Diola,666=Manjack,668=Maures,669=Balante ,703=Xhosa,704=Pedi/North

Sotho,705=Sotho/South Sotho,708=Swazi,
 711=White/European,713=Indian,740=Wanyakyusa,741=Wachaga,742=Wahaya,743=Wangoni,744=Wakwe
 re,745=Wapare,746=Wahehe,747=Wamakonde,748=Wanyamwezi,749=Wasukuma,750=Wamasai,751=Wa
 meru,752=Wakurya,753=Wagogo,754=Waluguru,755=Wafipa,756=Wamanyema,757=Wanyiramba,758=Wa
 nyaturu,759=Waarusha,760=Wabena,761=Waha,762=Wairaq,763=Wajaluo,764=Wajita,765=Wakaguru,766=
 Wamakuwa,767=Wamatengo,768=Wambulu,769=Wamwera,770=Wandali,771=Wandamba,772=Wandend
 eule,773=Wandengereko,774=Wangindo,775=Wanguu,776=Wanyambo,777=Wanyiha,778=Wapogoro,779
 =Wanrangi,780=Muganda,781=Munyankole,782=Munyoro,783=Musoga,784=Mugishu,785=Mukhonjo,786=M
 unyole,787=Ateso,788=Acholi,789=Alur,790=Lugbara,791=Madi,792=Japhadhola,793=Musamia,794=Mugwe
 re,795=Mukiga,796=Mutooro,797=Langi,798=Sabini,799=Karamajong,820=Bemba,825=Nsenga,827=Kaonde,
 828=Luvale,829=Namwanga,830=Lunda,831=Bisa,832=Nkoya,833=Mambwe,834=Lenje
 ,836=Soli,837=Ila,838=Ushi,839=Chokwe,840=Mbunda,841=Kunda,842=Lala,843=Lamba,844=Lungu,845=Nyik
 a,847=Tokaleya,851=Tabwa,860=Ndebele,861=Shona,862=Zezuru,863=Korekore,864=Karanga,865=Manyika
 ,868=Kalanga,870=Buja,872=Maungwe,873=Shangani,874=Suthu,900=Afro-Mauritian
 (Creole),901=Chinese,902=Euro-Mauritian
 (White),903=Hindu,904=Marathi,905=Muslim,906=Tamil,907=Telegu,930=Creole,931=Fulla,933=Kono,935=
 Kuranko,936=Limba,937=Loko,938=Madingo,940=Sherbro,941=Susu,942=Temne,943=Vai,944=Yalumka
 ,1101=Zarma/Songhai,1102=Fulfuldé,1105=Gourmantchéma,1140=Ewe,1141=Mina (Guen),1142=
 Kabye,1143=Tem (Kotokoli),1144=Ben (Moba),1145=Nawdem (Losso),1146=Lama (Lamba),1147=lfe
 (Ana),1148=Ikposso (Akposso),1149=N'Tcha (Bassar),1151=Akebou,1152=Gourma,1154=Ngam-
 gam,1155=Tchamba,1157=Ouatchi,1160=Tchokossi (Anoufom),1220=Beti,1221=Bamiléké,1222=
 Sawa,1224=Nso,1225=Bakweri,1227=Gbaya,1228=Arabe Choua,1229=Bafia,1230=Bafut,1232=
 Bakundu,1235=Bamoun,1236=Bangwa,1237=Batanga,1238=Batibo,1239=Bayangi,1240=Daba,1241=
 Dii,1242=Fali,1243=Guider,1244=Hina,1245=Kapsiki,1246=Mandara,1247=Kotoko,1248=Mada,1249=
 Mafa,1250=Maka,1251=Mankon,1252=Massa,1253=Mbamoi,1254=Mbo,1255=Mboum,1256=
 Moudan,1257=Mousgoum,1259=Oku,1261=Krou,1262=Mandé du Nord,1263=Mandé du Sud,1264=Gur
 (Voltaïque),1300=Soussou,1303=Guerzé,1304=Kissien,1305=Toma,1421=Chaoui,1422=Kabyle,1423=
 Mouzabit,1424=Tergui,1501=Rifi,1502=Soussi,1503=Chalh,1504=Sahraoui,1660=Related to regional origin
 (Foros, Angulares, Cabo-verdianos),1700=Fang,1701=Punu/Mériè,1702=Kota,1703=Mbédè,1704=
 Nzébi/Métié,1705=Myénè,1706=Tsogho,1707=Kélè,2220=Peule,2221=Tikari,2222=Toupouri,2223=
 Wimum,2224=Yamba,2225=Guiziga,2740=Wasafwa,2741=Wasambaa,2742=Washirazi,2743=
 Wasubi,2744=Wasumbwa,2745=Waswahili,2746=Watumbatu,2747=Wayao,2748=Wazanaki,2749=
 Wazaramo,2750=Wazigua,9990=National identity only, or "doesn't think of self in those terms", 9995=Other,
 9998=Refused to answer, -9999=Don't know, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Interviewer entered respondent's exact response. If respondent did not identify any group on this question – that is, if they “Refused to answer” (9998), said “Don't know” (9999), or “[ENTER NATIONALITY] only” (9990) – then the interviewer marked “Not applicable” for questions Q88A-Q88B and continued to question 89.

*Not asked in BDI, EGY, SUD, TUN

Question Number: Q88A

Question: How often, if ever, are _____s [R's Ethnic Group] treated unfairly by the government?

Variable Label: Q88a. Ethnic group treated unfairly

Values: 0-3, 7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Sometimes, 2=Often, 3=Always, 7=Not applicable, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Interviewer entered respondent's exact response. If respondent did not identify any group on this question – that is, if they “Refused to answer” (9998), said “Don't know” (9999), or “[ENTER NATIONALITY] only” (9990) – then the interviewer marked “Not applicable” for questions Q88A-Q88B and continued to question 89.

*Not asked in BDI, EGY, SUD, TUN

Question Number: Q88B

Question: Let us suppose that you had to choose between being a [ENTER NATIONALITY] and being a _____ [R's Ethnic Group]. Which of the following best expresses your feelings?

Variable Label: Q88b. Ethnic or national identity

Values: 1-5, 7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=I feel only (R's ethnic group), 2=I feel more (R's ethnic group) than [ENTER NATIONALITY], 3=I feel equally [ENTER NATIONALITY] and (R's ethnic group), 4=I feel more [ENTER NATIONALITY] than (R's ethnic group), 5=I feel only [ENTER NATIONALITY], 7=Not applicable, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Interviewer entered respondent's exact response. If respondent did not identify any group on this question – that is, if they “Refused to answer” (9998), said “Don't know” (9999), or “[ENTER NATIONALITY] only” (9990) – then the interviewer marked “Not applicable” for questions Q88A-Q88B and continued to question 89.

*Not asked in BDI, EGY, SUD, TUN

Question Number: Q89A

Question: For each of the following types of people, please tell me whether you would like having people from this group as neighbors, dislike it, or not care: People of different religion.

Variable Label: Q89a. Neighbours: people of different religion

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1= Strongly dislike 2= Somewhat dislike, 3= Would not care, 4= Somewhat like, 5= Strongly like, 9= Don't know [DNR], 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

*Not asked in ALG, EGY, SUD

Question Number: Q89B

Question: For each of the following types of people, please tell me whether you would like having people from this group as neighbors, dislike it, or not care: People from other ethnic groups.

Variable Label: Q89b. Neighbours: people of different ethnicity

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1= Strongly dislike 2= Somewhat dislike, 3= Would not care, 4= Somewhat like, 5= Strongly like, 9= Don't know [DNR], 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

*Not asked in ALG, EGY, SUD

Question Number: Q89C

Question: For each of the following types of people, please tell me whether you would like having people from this group as neighbors, dislike it, or not care: Homosexuals.

Variable Label: Q89c. Neighbours: homosexuals

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1= Strongly dislike 2= Somewhat dislike, 3= Would not care, 4= Somewhat like, 5= Strongly like, 9= Don't know [DNR], 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

*Not asked in ALG, EGY, SUD

Question Number: Q89D

Question: For each of the following types of people, please tell me whether you would like having people from this group as neighbors, dislike it, or not care: People who have HIV/AIDS.

Variable Label: Q89d. Neighbours: people with HIV/AIDS

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1= Strongly dislike 2= Somewhat dislike, 3= Would not care, 4= Somewhat like, 5= Strongly like, 9= Don't know [DNR], 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

*Not asked in ALG, EGY, SUD

Question Number: Q89E

Question: For each of the following types of people, please tell me whether you would like having people from this group as neighbors, dislike it, or not care: Immigrants or foreign workers.

Variable Label: Q89e. Neighbours: immigrants and foreign workers

Values: 1-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1= Strongly dislike 2= Somewhat dislike, 3= Would not care, 4= Somewhat like, 5= Strongly like, 9= Don't know [DNR], 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

*Not asked in ALG, EGY, SUD

Question Number: Q90A

Question: Do you feel close to any particular political party?

Variable Label: Q90a. Close to political party

Values: 0-1, 8-9, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, (not close to any party), 1=Yes, (feels close to a party), 8=Refused to answer, 9=Don't know, -1=Missing

Source: Zambia 96

*Not asked in SWZ

Question Number: Q90B

Question: Which party is that?

Variable Label: Q90b. Which party

Values: 100- 105, 140- 146, 180- 190, 220,221,226, 260- 266, 300- 309, 340-350, 380- 410, 420-443, 460-479, 500- 521, 540-543, 580-591, 620-644, 660-670, 700-726, 740-452, 780-789, 820-829, 860-866, 900-908, 930-934, 1100- 1114, 1140-1150, 1180-1189, 1220-1224,1260-1267, 1300-1305,1420-1429, 1460-1470, 1500-1508, 1540-1546, 1580-1589, 1660- 1664, 1700-1704,9995, 9997-9999, -1

Value Labels: 100= Force Cauris pour un Bénin Emergent (FCBE de Yayi Boni),101= Union fait la Nation,102= RB (Lehady Soglo),103= PRD,104= UPR,105= Alliance ABT,140= Botswana Congress Party (BCP),141= Botswana Democratic Party (BDP),142= Botswana Movement for Democracy (BMD),143= Botswana National Front (BNF),145= Marx Engels Lenin Stalin (MELS),146= Umbrella for Democratic Change (UDC),180= ADF/RDA,181= CDP,182= CFD/B,183= Le Faso Autrement de Ablassé OUEDRAOGO,184= MPP,185= PDS/Matba de Arba DIALLO,186= UNDD,187= UNIR/PS,188= UPC de Zéphirin DIABRE,189= UPR de Toussaint Abel COULIBALY,190= NAFA, 220= Movement for Democracy (MPD) , 221= African Party of Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV) , 226= Cape Verdean Union Independent and Democratic (UCID) , 260= Convention People's Party (CPP),261= National Democratic Congress (NDC),262= New Patriotic Party (NPP),263= People's National Convention (PNC),264= Progressive People's Party (PPP),265= Democratic People's Party (DPP),266= Great Consolidated Popular Party (GCPP), 300= Kenya Social Congress (KSC),301= NARCK Kenya,302= Orange Democratic Movement (ODM),303= Restore and Build Kenya (RBK),304= SAFINA Party,305= The National Alliance (TNA),306= United Democratic Front (UDF),307= United Republican Party (URP),308= Wiper Democratic Movement (WDM-K),309= Ford Kenya,340= Democratic Congress (DC),341= All Basotho Convention (ABC),342= Lesotho Congress for Democracy (LCD),343= Basotho National Party (BNP),344= Popular Front for Democracy (PFD),345= National Independent Party (NIP),346= Lesotho People's Congress (LPC),347= Basotho Democratic National Party (BDNP),348= Marematlou Freedom Party (MFP),349= Basotho Congress Party (BCP),350= Basotho Batho Democratic Party (BBDP), 380= National Reform Party (NRP),381= Free Democratic Party (FDP),382= Alliance of Peace and Democracy (APD) - UPP & LPP,383= National Democratic Coalition (NDC),384= Liberty Party,385= True Wing Party (TWP),386= Unity Party (UP),387= National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL),388= Union of Liberian Democrats (ULD),389= Congress of Democratic Change (CDC),390= Liberia Destiny Party (LDP),391= Progressive Democratic Party (PRODEM),392= Liberian National Union (LINU),393= All Liberia Coalition Party (ALCOP),394= Liberia Reconstruction Party (LRP),395= National Union for Democratic Progress (NUDP),396= National Vision Party of Liberia (NATVIPOL),397= Progressive People's Party (PPP),398= Movement for Progressive Change (MPC),400= Victory for Change (VCP),401= Majority Party of Liberia (MAPOL),402= Grassroot Democratic Party of Liberia,403= Citizens Unification Party (CUP),406= Liberia Transformation Party (TPL),408= Republican Party (RP),409= People Unification Party (PUP),410= Alternative National Congress (ANC), 420= AKFM (Antokon-ny Kongresin-ny Fahaleovantenan-i Madagasikara),421= AKFM Fanavaozana (Antokon-ny Kongresin-ny Fahaleovantenan-i Madagasikara Fanavaozana),423= Antoko Maintso (Hasin-i Madagasikara),424= AREMA (Antokin-ny REVolisiona Malagasy),425= AVI (Asa Vita no Ifampitsarana),428= LEADER FANILO (Libéralisme Economique et Action

DEmocratique pour la Réconciliation),429= Mahaleo tena,431= MFM (Mitolona ho amin-ny Fampandrosoana),432= MDM (Miara Mientana ho an-ny Demokrasia),433= MONIMA (MOuvement National pour l'Indépendance de Madagascar),434= MTS (Malagasy Tonga Saina),435= RPSD-Vaovao (Rassemblement pour la Social Démocratie),437= TGV (Tanora malaGasy Vonona),438= TIM (Tiako i Madagasikara),439= UNDD (Union Nationale pour le Développement et la Démocratie),440= MAPAR (Miaraka Amin-ny Prezida Andry Rajoelina),441= HVM (HeryVaovao ho an-l Madagasikara),442= Vitantsika io,443= MMM (Malagasy Miara-Miainga),460= Alliance for Democracy (AFORD),462= Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) ,463= Malawi Forum for Unity and Development (MAFUNDE),464= Malawi Congress Party (MCP),465= Malawi Democratic Party (MDP),466= Maravi People's Party (MPP),467= Movement for Genuine Democracy (MGODE),468= National Survival Front (NSF),470= New Republican Party (NRP),472= People's Party (PP),473= People's Progressive Movement (PPM),476= United Democratic Front (UDF),479= United Independent Party (UIP), 500= ADEMA - PASJ,501= ADP-Maliba,502= ASMA-CFP,503= BDIA - FASO JIGI,504= CDS - MOGO TIGIYA,505= CNAS,506= CNID - FASO YIRIWA TON,507= CODEM,508= FARE,510= MPR,511= PARENA,513= PDES,515= RPDM,516= RPM,517= SADI,518= UDD,519= RDA,520= URD,521= YELEMA, 540= Frente de Libertação de Moçambique),541= Renamo (Resistência Nacional de Moçambique ,542= MDM (Movimento Democrático Moçambicano),543= PDD (Partido para Paz, Democracia e Desenvolvimento), 580= All People's Party (APP),581= Congress of Democrats (COD),582= DTA of Namibia (DTA),583= Monitor Action Group (MAG),585= National Unity Democratic Organisation of Namibia (NUDO),586= National Democratic Party of Namibia (NDPD),587= Rally for Democracy and Progress (RDP),588= Republican Party of Namibia (RP),589= Swanu of Namibia (SWANU),590= SWAPO Party of Namibia (SWAPO),591= United Democratic Front of Namibia (UDF), 620= Advanced Congress of Democrats (ACD),621= All Progressive Congress (APC),622= Alliance for Democracy (ACD),623= African Democratic Congress (ADC),624= All Nigeria People's Party (ANPP),625= All Progressives Grand Alliance (APGA),626= All People's Party (APP),628= Conscience People's Congress (CPC),630= Democratic Alternative (DA),631= Democratic People's Party (DPP),633= Fresh Democratic Party (FDP),634= Labour Party (LP),636= National Conscience Party (NCP),637= New Democrats (ND),638= People's Democratic Party (PDP),639= Progressive People's Alliance (PPA),640= People's Progressive Party (PPP),644= United Nigeria People's Party (UNPP), 660= Parti Démocratique Sénégalais,661= Parti Socialiste,662= Alliance des Forces du Progrès,663= Alliance Pour la République,664= Rewmi,665= Union pour le Renouveau Démocratique,666= Frount pour le Socialisme et la Démocratie/Benno Jubbel,667= Parti pour l'Indépendance et le Travail,670= Ligue Démocratique/Mouvement Populaire pour le Travail, 700= African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP),701= African Muslim Party ,702= African National Congress (ANC),703= Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO),704= Congress of the People (COPE),705= Democratic Alliance (DA),706= Freedom Front Plus/Vryheidsfront Plus (VF Plus) ,707= Independent Democrats (ID),708= Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP),709= Minority Front (MF),711= New National Party/ Nuwe Nasionale Party (NNP),712= Pan Africanist Congress (PAC),713= United Christian Democratic Party (UCDP),714= United Democratic Movement (UDM),715= United Independent Front (UIF),716= African Independent Congress,718= Al Jama-ah,720= Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF),722= Front Nasionaal,726= National Freedom Party (NFP), 740= Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM),741= The Civic United Front (CUF),742= Chama cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo,744= National Reform for Construction and Reform (NCCR MAGEUZI),749= Tanzania Labour Party (TLP),750= United Democratic Party (UDP),752= Chama cha Haki na Ustawi (CHAUSTA),780= National Resistance Movement [NRM],781= Forum for Democratic Change [FDC],782= Democratic Party [DP],783= Conservative Party [CP],784= Uganda Peoples Congress [UPC],787= Uganda Federal Alliance (UFA),788= The Justice Forum (JEEMA),789= The People's Development Party (PDP),820= Alliance for Democracy and Development (ADD),821= Forum for Democracy and Development (FDD),822= Heritage Party (HP),823= Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD),825= National Restoration Party (NAREP),826= Patriotic Front (PF),827= United National Independence Party (UNIP),828= United Party for National Development (UPND),829= Zambians for Empowerment and Development (ZED), 860= Movement for Democratic Change-Tsvangirai [MDC-T],861= Zimbabwe African Union-Patriotic front [ZANU-PF],862= Movement for Democratic Change-Mutambara [MDC-M],863= Mavambo.Kusile.Dawn. [MKD],864= Zimbabwe African Patriotic Union-Dabengwa [ZAPU-Dabengwa],865= Movement for Democratic Change-Ncube [MDC-Ncube],866= MDC Renewal Team [Tendai Biti], 900= Mauritian Labour Party,901= PMSD,903= MSM,904= FSM,905= MMM,906= MR,907= OPR,908= FPR, 930= Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP),931= All People's Congress (APC),932= People's Movement for Democratic Change (PMDC),933= National Democratic Alliance (NDA),934= United Democratic Movement (UDM) Party,1100= ANDP Zaman Lahiya (Alliance Nigérienne pour la Démocratie et le Progrès),1101= CDS Rahama (Convention Démocratique et Sociale),1102= MNSD Nassara (Mouvement National pour la Société de Développement),1103= MODEN FA Lumana (Mouvement Démocratique Nigérien pour une Féderation Africaine),1104= PNA Al'Oumat (Parti

Nigérien pour l'Auto gestion),1105= PNDS Tarayya (Parti Nigérien pour la Démocratie et le Socialisme),1106= PPN RDA (Parti Progressiste Nigérien),1107= PSDN Alhéri (Parti Social Démocrate Nigérien),1108= PUND Salama (Parti pour l'Union Nationale et la Démocratie),1109= RDP Jama'a (Rassemblement pour la Démocratie et le Progrès),1110= RSD Gaskia (Rassemblement Social Démocrate),1112= UDPS Amana (Union pour la Démocratie et le Progrès Social),1113= UDR Tabbat (Union pour la Démocratie et la République),1114= UNI (Union des Nigériens Indépendants),1140= UNIR (Faure Essozimna Gnassingbe),1141= UFC (Gilchrist Olympio),1142= ANC (Jean-Pierre Fabre),1143= CAR (Me Yaovi Agboyibo),1144= CDPA (Professor Leopold Messan Gnininvi),1145= PRR (Nicolas Lawson),1146= OBUTS (Agbeyome Kodjo),1148= ADDI,1149= CST,1150= Arc-en-ciel, 1180= CNDD-FDD,1181= FNL (Agathon Rwaso),1182= UPRONA,1183= FRODEBU,1184= CNDD (Léonard Nyangoma),1185= MSD,1186= UPD-ZIGAMIBANGA,1187= SAHWANYA FRODEBU Iragi rya Ndadaye,1189= MRC Rurenzangemero, 1220= Cameroon People's Democratic Movement (CPDM),1221= Social Democratic Front (SDF),1222= National Union For Democracy and Progress (UNDP),1223= Union Démocratique du Cameroun (UDC),1224= Mouvement Progressiste (MP),1260= Rassemblement des Républicains (RDR),1261= Parti Démocratique de Cote d'Ivoire (PDCI),1262= Front Populaire Ivoirien (FPI),1263= Union pour la Démocratie et pour la Paix en Cot d'Ivoire (UDPCI),1264= Union Démocratique et Citoyenne (UDCY),1265= Mouvement des Forces d'Avenir (MFA),1266= Parti Ivoirien des Travailleurs (PIT),1267= Union des Sociaux Démocrates (USD), 1300= Rassemblement du Peuple de Guinée (RPG),1301= Union des Forces Démocratiques de Guinée (UFDG),1302= Union des Forces Républicaines,1303= Parti de l'Espoir pour le Développement National (PEDN),1304= Union pour le Progres de la Guinée (UPG),1305= Rassemblement pour le Développement Intégré de la Guinée (RDIG),1420= National Liberation Front (FLN),1421= The National Rally for Democracy (RND),1422= Socialist Forces Front (FFS),1423= Workers' Party (PT),1424= Movement of Society for Peace (HMS),1425= Islamic Renaissance Movement (MN),1426= The Rally of Algerian Hope (TAJ),1427= EA ADALA,1428= Algerian Popular Movement (MPA),1429= New Dawn (PFJ),1460= El-Wafad,1461= Egyptian Patriotic Movement,1462= Ennour,1463= Egyptian Social Democratic,1464= Misr Alqawia,1465= El Motamar,1466= El Doustour,1467= Masr Baladi,1468= Al Messreyoun Al Ahrar,1469= Popular Alliance,1470= The Conservative Party, 1500= Justice and Development Party,1501= Istiqlal Party,1502= National Rally of Independents,1503= The Authenticity ad Modernity Party,1504= Socialist Union of Popular Forces,1505= The Popular Movement,1506= Constitutional Union,1507= Party of Progress and Socialism,1508= National Ittihadi Congress Party,1540= National Congress (Al Motamar Al Watani),1541= Popular Congress (Al Motamar Chaabi),1542= Umma Party,1543= Democratic Unionist Party (Original),1544= Communist Party,1545= Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North,1546= Umma Renewal and Reform Party,1580= Nidaa Tounes,1581= Ennahdha,1582= The Free Patriotic Union,1583= The Popular Front,1584= Afek tounes 1585= The Congress of the Republic,1586= The initiative,1588= The democratic current,1589= The current of Love, 1660= Independent Democratic Action (ADI),1661= Movement for the Liberation of São Tomé and Príncipe/Soc,1662= Party for Democratic Convergence (PCD),1663= Mouvement for Change and Progress of Príncipe,1664= Union of Democrats for Citizenship, Development and Change,1700= PDG (Parti Démocratique Gabonais),1701= UN (Union Nationale),1702= UPG (Union du Peuple Gabonais),1703= CLR (Cercle des Libéraux Réformateurs),1704= RPG (Rassemblement du Peuple Gabonais),9995=Other, 9997=Not applicable, 9998=Refused to answer, 9999=Don't know, -1=Missing

Source: Zambia 96

*Not asked in SWZ

Question Number: Q91A

Question: Which of these things do you personally own: Radio?

Variable Label: Q91a. Own radio

Values: 0-1, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=No (Don't own), 1=Yes (Do own), 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 3

Question Number: Q91B

Question: Which of these things do you personally own: Television?

Variable Label: Q91b. Own television

Values: 0-1, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=No (Don't own), 1=Yes (Do own), 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 3

Question Number: Q91C

Question: Which of these things do you personally own: Motor vehicle, car or motorcycle?

Variable Label: Q91c. Own motor vehicle, car, or motorcycle

Values: 0-1, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=No (Don't own), 1=Yes (Do own), 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 3

Question Number: Q91D

Question: Which of these things do you personally own: Mobile phone?

Variable Label: Q91d. Own mobile phone

Values: 0-1, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=No (Don't own), 1=Yes (Do own), 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 3

Question Number: Q92A

Question: How often do you use: A mobile phone?

Variable Label: Q92a. How often use a mobile phone

Values: 0-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Less than once a month, 2=A few times a month, 3=A few times a week, 4=Every day, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 4

Question Number: Q92B

Question: How often do you use: The Internet?

Variable Label: Q92b. How often use the internet

Values: 0-4, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=Less than once a month, 2=A few times a month, 3=A few times a week, 4=Every day, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 4

Question Number: Q93A

Question: Please tell me whether each of the following are available inside your house, inside your compound, or outside your compound: your main source of water for household use?

Variable Label: Q93a. Source of water for household use

Values: 1-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Inside the house, 2=Inside the compound, 3=Outside the compound, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 4

Question Number: Q93B

Question: Please tell me whether each of the following are available inside your house, inside your compound, or outside your compound: A toilet or latrine

Variable Label: Q93b. Location of toilet or latrine

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0= None, no latrine available, 1=Inside the house, 2=Inside the compound, 3=Outside the compound, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 5

Question Number: Q94

Question: Do you have an electric connection to your home from the mains? [If yes] How often is the electricity actually available?

Variable Label: Q94. Electric connection from mains

Values: 0-5, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0= No mains electric supply or connection to the home, [If yes], 1=Never, 2=Occasionally, 3= About half of the time, 4= Most of the time, 5= All of the time, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 5

Question Number: Q95

Question: Do you have a job that pays a cash income? If yes, is it full-time or part-time? If no, are you presently looking for a job?

Variable Label: Q95. Employment status

Values: 0-3, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=No (not looking), 1=No (looking), 2=Yes, part time, 3= Yes, full time, 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Question Number: Q96A

Question: What is your main occupation? (If unemployed, retired or disabled, what was your last main occupation?)

Variable Label: Q96a. Occupation of respondent

Values: 0-12 95, 99, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never had a job, 1=Student, 2=Housewife / homemaker, 3=Agriculture / farming / fishing / forestry, 4=Trader / hawker / vendor, 5=Retail / Shop , 6=Unskilled manual worker (e.g., cleaner, laborer, domestic help, unskilled manufacturing worker), 7=Artisan or skilled manual worker (e.g., trades like electrician, mechanic, machinist or skilled manufacturing worker), 8=Clerical or secretarial, 9=Supervisor / Foreman / Senior Manager, 10=Security services (police, army, private security), 11=Mid-level professional (e.g., teacher, nurse, mid-level government officer), 12=Upper-level professional (e.g., banker/finance, doctor, lawyer, engineer, accountant, professor, senior-level government officer), 95=Other , 99=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q96B

Question: Do you work for yourself, for someone else in the private sector or the non-governmental sector, or for government?

Variable Label: Q96b. Employer of respondent

Values: 1-4, 7, 9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1=Works for self, 2=Private sector, 3=Non Governmental Organizations or civil society sector, 4=Government, 7=Not applicable [i.e., if answer to Q96A was unemployed, or student], 9=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q97

Question: What is your highest level of education?

Variable Label: Q97. Education of respondent

Values: 0-9, 99, 98, -1

Value Labels: 0=No formal schooling, 1=Informal schooling only (including Koranic schooling), 2=Some primary schooling, 3=Primary school completed, 4=Intermediate school or Some secondary school / high school, 5=Secondary school / high school completed , 6=Post-secondary qualifications, other than university e.g. a diploma or degree from a polytechnic or college, 7=Some university, 8=University completed, 9=Post-graduate, 99=Don't know [Do not read], 98=Refused to answer, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Question Number: Q98A

Question: What is your religion, if any?

Variable Label: Q98a. Religion of respondent

Values: 0-34, 100,220,260,

300,420,422,460,461,462,500,501,502,503,540,541,620,660,820,822,860,900,901,902,930,931,1260,9995, 9998-9999, -1

Value Labels: 0=None, 1=Christian only (i.e., respondents says only "Christian", without identifying a specific sub-group), 2=Roman Catholic, 3=Orthodox, 4=Coptic, 5=Anglican, 6=Lutheran, 7=Methodist, 8=Presbyterian, 9=Baptist , 10=Quaker/Friends, 11=Mennonite, 12=Evangelical, 13=Pentecostal (e.g., "Born Again" and/or "Saved"), 14=Independent (e.g., "African Independent Church"), 15=Jehovah's Witness, 16=Seventh Day Adventist, 17=Mormon, 18=Muslim only (i.e., respondents says only "Muslim", without identifying a specific sub-group), 19=Sunni only (i.e., respondents says only "Sunni Muslim", without identifying a specific sub-group), 20=Ismaeli, 21=Mouridiya Brotherhood, 22=Tijaniya Brotherhood,

23=Qadiriya Brotherhood, 24=Shia, 25=Traditional/ethnic religion, 26=Hindu, 27=Bahai, 28=Agnostic (Do not know if there is a God), 29=Atheist (Do not believe in a God), 30= Dutch Reformed, 31=Calvinist, 32= Church of Christ, 33= Zionist Christian Church, 34= Jewish, 35= Assemblies of God Church, 36= New Apostolic, 99= NOT ASKED IN THIS COUNTRY, 100= Celestial Christianity, 220= Christian Rationalism, 260= Apostolic Church, 300= African Inland Church, 420= Apokalypsy, 421= FPVM, 422= Shine, 460= Last Church of God, 461= African International, 462= African Abraham Church, 463= New Apostolic Church, 500= Hamadiya Brotherhood, 501= Wahhabiya Brotherhood, 502= Hamalite / Chérif de Niore Brotherhood, 503= Ansardine Brotherhood, 540= Old Apostolic, 541= Nazaren Church, 620= Izala, 660= Layene, 820= United Church of Zamia, 822= Christian Missions in Many Lands, 860= Salvation Army, 900= Tamil, 901= Telegu, 902= Marathi, 930= Bashariya Mission, 931= Hisbulah Mission, 1260= Alliance Chrétienne et Missionnaire, 9995=Other, 9998=Refused to answer, 9999=Don't know, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

*Not asked in EGY

Question Number: Q98B

Question: People practice their religion in different ways. Aside from weddings and funerals, how often do you personally engage in religious practices like prayer, reading a religious book, or attending a religious service or a meeting of a religious group? Would you say you do so:

Variable Label: Q98b. Religious practice

Values: 0-7, 9, -1

Value Labels: 0=Never, 1=A few times a year, 2=About once a month, 3=About once a week, 4=A few times a week, 5=About once a day, 6=More than once a day, 7=Respondent has no religion, 9=Don't know [DNR], -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6

Question Number: Q99

Question: If a presidential election were held tomorrow, which party's candidate would you vote for?

Variable Label: Q99. Vote for which party

Values: 100- 105, 140- 146, 180- 190, 220,221,226, 260- 266, 300- 309, 340-350, 380- 410, 420-443, 460-479, 500- 521, 540-543, 580-591, 620-644, 660-670, 700-726, 740-452, 780-789, 820-829, 860-866, 900-908, 930-934, 1100- 1114, 1140-1150, 1180-1189, 1220-1224,1260-1267, 1300-1305,1420-1429, 1460-1470, 1500-1508, 1540-1546, 1580-1589, 1660- 1664, 1700-1704,9995, 9997-9999, -1

Value Labels: 100= Force Cauris pour un Bénin Emergent (FCBE de Yayi Boni), 101= Union fait la Nation, 102= RB (Lehady Soglo), 103= PRD, 104= UPR, 105= Alliance ABT, 140= Botswana Congress Party (BCP), 141= Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), 142= Botswana Movement for Democracy (BMD), 143= Botswana National Front (BNF), 145= Marx Engels Lenin Stalin (MELS), 146= Umbrella for Democratic Change (UDC), 180= ADF/RDA, 181= CDP, 182= CFD/B, 183= Le Faso Autrement de Ablassé OUEDRAOGO, 184= MPP, 185= PDS/Matba de Arba DIALLO, 186= UNDD, 187= UNIR/PS, 188= UPC de Zéphirin DIABRE, 189= UPR de Toussaint Abel COULIBALY, 190= NAFA, 220= Movement for Democracy (MPD), 221= African Party of Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV), 226= Cape Verdean Union Independent and Democratic (UCID), 260= Convention People's Party (CPP), 261= National Democratic Congress (NDC), 262= New Patriotic Party (NPP), 263= People's National Convention (PNC), 264= Progressive People's Party (PPP), 265= Democratic People's Party (DPP), 266= Great Consolidated Popular Party (GCPP), 300= Kenya Social Congress (KSC), 301= NARCK Kenya, 302= Orange Democratic Movement (ODM), 303= Restore and Build Kenya (RBK), 304= SAFINA Party, 305= The National Alliance (TNA), 306= United Democratic Front (UDF), 307= United Republican Party (URP), 308= Wiper Democratic Movement (WDM-K), 309= Ford Kenya, 340= Democratic Congress (DC), 341= All Basotho Convention (ABC), 342= Lesotho Congress for Democracy (LCD), 343= Basotho National Party (BNP), 344= Popular Front for Democracy (PFD), 345= National Independent Party (NIP), 346= Lesotho People's Congress (LPC), 347= Basotho Democratic National Party (BDNP), 348= Marematlou Freedom Party (MFP), 349= Basotho Congress Party (BCP), 350= Basotho Batho Democratic Party (BBDP), 380= National Reform Party (NRP), 381= Free Democratic Party (FDP), 382= Alliance of Peace and Democracy (APD) - UPP & LPP, 383= National Democratic Coalition (NDC), 384= Liberty Party, 385= True Wing Party (TWP), 386= Unity Party (UP), 387= National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL), 388= Union of Liberian Democrats (ULD), 389= Congress of Democratic Change (CDC), 390= Liberia Destiny Party (LDP), 391= Progressive Democratic Party (PRODEM), 392= Liberian National Union (LINU), 393= All Liberia Coalition Party (ALCOP), 394= Liberia Reconstruction Party (LRP), 395= National Union for Democratic Progress (NUDP), 396= National Vision Party of Liberia (NATVIPOL), 397= Progressive People's Party (PPP), 398= Movement for Progressive Change (MPC), 400= Victory for Change (VCP), 401= Majority

Party of Liberia (MAPOL),402= Grassroot Democratic Party of Liberia,403= Citizens Unification Party (CUP),406= Liberia Transformation Party (TPL),408= Republican Party (RP),409= People Unification Party (PUP),410= Alternative National Congress (ANC), 420= AKFM (Antokon-ny Kongresin-ny Fahaleovantenan-i Madagasikara),421= AKFM Fanavaozana (Antokon-ny Kongresin-ny Fahaleovantenan-i Madagasikara Fanavaozana),423= Antoko Maintso (Hasin-i Madagasikara),424= AREMA (Antokin-ny REvolisiona Malagasy),425= AVI (Asa Vita no Ifampitsarana),428= LEADER FANILO (Libéralisme Economique et Action DEMocratique pour la Réconciliation),429= Mahaleo tena,431= MFM (Mitolona ho amin-ny Fampandrosoana),432= MDM (Miara Mientana ho an-ny Demokrasia),433= MONIMA (MOuvement National pour l'Indépendance de Madagascar),434= MTS (Malagasy Tonga Saina),435= RPSD-Vaovao (Rassemblement pour la Social Démocratie),437= TGV (Tanora malaGasy Vonona),438= TIM (Tiako i Madagasikara),439= UNDD (Union Nationale pour le Développement et la Démocratie),440= MAPAR (Miaraka Amin-ny Prezida Andry Rajoelina),441= HVM (HeryVaovao ho an-l Madagasikara),442= Vitantsika io,443= MMM (Malagasy Miara-Miainga),460= Alliance for Democracy (AFORD),462= Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) ,463= Malawi Forum for Unity and Development (MAFUNDE),464= Malawi Congress Party (MCP),465= Malawi Democratic Party (MDP),466= Maravi People's Party (MPP),467= Movement for Genuine Democracy (MGODE),468= National Survival Front (NSF),470= New Republican Party (NRP),472= People's Party (PP),473= People's Progressive Movement (PPM),476= United Democratic Front (UDF),479= United Independent Party (UIP), 500= ADEMA - PASJ,501= ADP-Maliba,502= ASMA-CFP,503= BDIA - FASO JIGI,504= CDS - MOGO TIGIYA,505= CNAS,506= CNID - FASO YIRIWA TON,507= CODEM,508= FARE,510= MPR,511= PARENA,513= PDES,515= RPDM,516= RPM,517= SADI,518= UDD,519= RDA,520= URD,521= YELEMA, 540= Frente de Libertação de Moçambique),541= Renamo (Resistência Nacional de Moçambique ,542= MDM (Movimento Democrático Moçambicano),543= PDD (Partido para Paz, Democracia e Desenvolvimento), 580= All People's Party (APP),581= Congress of Democrats (COD),582= DTA of Namibia (DTA),583= Monitor Action Group (MAG),585= National Unity Democratic Organisation of Namibia (NUDO),586= National Democratic Party of Namibia (NDPD),587= Rally for Democracy and Progress (RDP),588= Republican Party of Namibia (RP),589= Swanu of Namibia (SWANU),590= SWAPO Party of Namibia (SWAPO),591= United Democratic Front of Namibia (UDF), 620= Advanced Congress of Democrats (ACD),621= All Progressive Congress (APC),622= Alliance for Democracy (ACD),623= African Democratic Congress (ADC),624= All Nigeria People's Party (ANPP),625= All Progressives Grand Alliance (APGA),626= All People's Party (APP),628= Conscience People's Congress (CPC),630= Democratic Alternative (DA),631= Democratic People's Party (DPP),633= Fresh Democratic Party (FDP),634= Labour Party (LP),636= National Conscience Party (NCP),637= New Democrats (ND),638= People's Democratic Party (PDP),639= Progressive People's Alliance (PPA),640= People's Progressive Party (PPP),644= United Nigeria People's Party (UNPP), 660= Parti Démocratique Sénégalais,661= Parti Socialiste,662= Alliance des Forces du Progrès,663= Alliance Pour la République,664= Rewmi,665= Union pour le Renouveau Démocratique,666= Frount pour le Socialisme et la Démocratie/Benno Jubbel,667= Parti pour l'Indépendance et le Travail,670= Ligue Démocratique/Mouvement Populaire pour le Travail, 700= African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP),701= African Muslim Party ,702= African National Congress (ANC),703= Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO),704= Congress of the People (COPE),705= Democratic Alliance (DA),706= Freedom Front Plus/Vryheidsfront Plus (VF Plus) ,707= Independent Democrats (ID),708= Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP),709= Minority Front (MF),711= New National Party/ Nuwe Nasionale Party (NNP),712= Pan Africanist Congress (PAC),713= United Christian Democratic Party (UCDP),714= United Democratic Movement (UDM),715= United Independent Front (UIF),716= African Independent Congress,718= Al Jama-ah,720= Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF),722= Front Nasionaal,726= National Freedom Party (NFP), 740= Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM),741= The Civic United Front (CUF),742= Chama cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo,744= National Reform for Construction and Reform (NCCR MAGEUZI),749= Tanzania Labour Party (TLP),750= United Democratic Party (UDP),752= Chama cha Haki na Ustawi (CHAUSTA),780= National Resistance Movement [NRM],781= Forum for Democratic Change [FDC],782= Democratic Party [DP],783= Conservative Party [CP],784= Uganda Peoples Congress [UPC],787= Uganda Federal Alliance (UFA),788= The Justice Forum (JEEMA),789= The People's Development Party (PDP),820= Alliance for Democracy and Development (ADD),821= Forum for Democracy and Development (FDD),822= Heritage Party (HP),823= Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD),825= National Restoration Party (NAREP),826= Patriotic Front (PF),827= United National Independence Party (UNIP),828= United Party for National Development (UPND),829= Zambians for Empowerment and Development (ZED), 860= Movement for Democratic Change-Tsvangirai [MDC-T],861= Zimbabwe African Union-Patriotic front [ZANU-PF],862= Movement for Democratic Change-Mutambara [MDC-M],863= Mavambo.Kusile.Dawn. [MKD],864= Zimbabwe African Patriotic Union-Dabengwa [ZAPU-Dabengwa],865= Movement for Democratic Change-Ncube [MDC-Ncube],866= MDC Renewal Team [Tendai Biti], 900= Mauritian Labour Party,901= PMSD,903= MSM,904=

FSM,905= MMM,906= MR,907= OPR,908= FPR, 930= Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP),931= All People's Congress (APC),932= People's Movement for Democratic Change (PMDC),933= National Democratic Alliance (NDA),934= United Democratic Movement (UDM) Party,1100= ANDP Zaman Lahiya (Alliance Nigérienne pour la Démocratie et le Progrès),1101= CDS Rahama (Convention Démocratique et Sociale),1102= MNSD Nassara (Mouvement National pour la Société de Développement),1103= MODEN FA Lumana (Mouvement Démocratique Nigérien pour une Féderation Africaine),1104= PNA Al'Oumat (Parti Nigérien pour l'Auto gestion),1105= PNDS Tarayya (Parti Nigérien pour la Démocratie et le Socialisme),1106= PPN RDA (Parti Progressiste Nigérien),1107= PSDN Alhéri (Parti Social Démocrate Nigérien),1108= PUND Salama (Parti pour l'Union Nationale et la Démocratie),1109= RDP Jama'a (Rassemblement pour la Démocratie et le Progrès),1110= RSD Gaskia (Rassemblement Social Démocrate),1112= UDPS Amana (Union pour la Démocratie et le Progrès Social),1113= UDR Tabbat (Union pour la Démocratie et la République),1114= UNI (Union des Nigériens Indépendants),1140= UNIR (Faure Essozimna Gnassingbe),1141= UFC (Gilchrist Olympio),1142= ANC (Jean-Pierre Fabre),1143= CAR (Me Yaovi Agboyibo),1144= CDPA (Professor Leopold Messan Gnininvi),1145= PRR (Nicolas Lawson),1146= OBUTS (Agbeyome Kodjo),1148= ADDI,1149= CST,1150= Arc-en-ciel, 1180= CNDD-FDD,1181= FNL (Agathon Rwaswa),1182= UPRONA,1183= FRODEBU,1184= CNDD (Léonard Nyangoma),1185= MSD,1186= UPD-ZIGAMIBANGA,1187= SAHWANYA FRODEBU Iragi rya Ndadaye,1189= MRC Rurenzangemero, 1220= Cameroon People's Democratic Movement (CPDM),1221= Social Democratic Front (SDF),1222= National Union For Democracy and Progress (UNDP),1223= Union Démocratique du Cameroun (UDC),1224= Mouvement Progressiste (MP),1260= Rassemblement des Républicains (RDR),1261= Parti Démocratique de Cote d'Ivoire (PDCI),1262= Front Populaire Ivoirien (FPI),1263= Union pour la Démocratie et pour la Paix en Côt d'Ivoire (UDPCI),1264= Union Démocratique et Citoyenne (UDCY),1265= Mouvement des Forces d'Avenir (MFA),1266= Parti Ivoirien des Travailleurs (PIT),1267= Union des Sociaux Démocrates (USD), 1300= Rassemblement du Peuple de Guinée (RPG),1301= Union des Forces Démocratiques de Guinée (UFDG),1302= Union des Forces Républicaines,1303= Parti de l'Espoir pour le Développement National (PEDN),1304= Union pour le Progres de la Guinée (UPG),1305= Rassemblement pour le Developpement Intégré de la Guinée (RDIG),1420= National Liberation Front (FLN),1421= The National Rally for Democracy (RND),1422= Socialist Forces Front (FFS),1423= Workers' Party (PT),1424= Movement of Society for Peace (HMS),1425= Islamic Renaissance Movement (MN),1426= The Rally of Algerian Hope (TAJ),1427= EA ADALA,1428= Algerian Popular Movement (MPA),1429= New Dawn (PFJ),1460= El-Wafad,1461= Egyptian Patriotic Movement,1462= Ennour,1463= Egyptian Social Democratic,1464= Misr Alqawia,1465= El Motamar,1466= El Doustour,1467= Masr Baladi,1468= Al Messreyoun Al Ahrar,1469= Popular Alliance,1470= The Conservative Party, 1500= Justice and Development Party,1501= Istiqlal Party,1502= National Rally of Independents,1503= The Authenticity ad Modernity Party,1504= Socialist Union of Popular Forces,1505= The Popular Movement,1506= Constitutional Union,1507= Party of Progress and Socialism,1508= National Ittihadi Congress Party,1540= National Congress (Al Motamar Al Watani),1541= Popular Congress (Al Motamar Chaabi),1542= Umma Party,1543= Democratic Unionist Party (Original),1544= Communist Party,1545= Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North,1546= Umma Renewal and Reform Party,1580= Nidaa Tounes,1581= Ennahdha,1582= The Free Patriotic Union,1583= The Popular Front,1584= Afek tounes 1585= The Congress of the Republic,1586= The initiative,1588= The democratic current,1589= The current of Love, 1660= Independent Democratic Action (ADI),1661= Movement for the Liberation of São Tomé and Príncipe/Soc,1662= Party for Democratic Convergence (PCD),1663= Mouvement for Change and Progress of Príncipe,1664= Union of Democrats for Citizenship, Development and Change,1700= PDG (Parti Démocratique Gabonais),1701= UN (Union Nationale),1702= UPG (Union du Peuple Gabonais),1703= CLR (Cercle des Libéraux Réformateurs),1704= RPG (Rassemblement du Peuple Gabonais),9995=Other, 9997=Would not vote, 9998=Refused to answer, 9999=Don't know, -1=Missing

Source: Zambia 96

*Not asked in SWZ

Question Number: Q100

Question: Just one more question: Who do you think sent us to do this interview?

Variable Label: Q100. Perceived survey sponsor

Values: 0-10, 95, 98-99, -1

Value Labels: 0=No one, 1="Afrobarometer" or [insert name of AB National Partner] [i.e., the correct response], 2=Research Company / Organization / Programme[but not AB or correct national partner], 3=Non-government or religious organization, 4=University / School / College, 5=Private company, 6=Media, 7=Political party or politician, 8= Government (including any government official, government agency or

ministry or any other part of government named by the respondent), 9=International organization or another country, 10=God, 95=Other , 98=Refused to answer, 99=Don't know, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 2

Note: Interviewer entered verbatim response

Question Number: ENDTIME

Question: Time interview ended

Variable Label: Time interview ended

Note: Answered by interviewer. Entered hour and minute, 24 hour clock

Question Number: LENGTH

Question: Length of interview

Variable Label: Length of interview

Note: Answered by interviewer in minutes

Question Number: Q101

Question: Respondent's gender

Variable Label: Q101. Gender of respondent

Values: 1, 2

Value Labels: 1=Male, 2=Female

Source: SAB

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: Q102

Question: Respondent's race

Variable Label: Q102. Race of respondent

Values: 1-6, 95, -1

Value Labels: 1=Black/African, 2=White/European, 3=Colored/Mixed Race, 4=Arab/Lebanese/North African, 5=South Asian (Indian, Pakistani, etc.), 6=East Asian (Chinese, Korean, Indonesian, etc.), Other=95, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: Q103

Question: What was the primary language used in the interview?

Variable Label: Q103. Language of interview

Values: 1-5, 7, 15,16, 18, 20, 32, 35, 100-106,180-

184,220,221,260,265,273,300,310,340,380,420,421,460,463,501,514,517,518,519,540,543,581-583,621-623,660,661,665,701,-709,780-799,820-824,860,861,900,930,931,932,1100-1101,1141-

1145,1180,1220,1221,1222,1260,100,1302,1305,1307,1307, 1312,1620,1660,9995, -1

Value Labels: -1 =Missing, 1 =English, 2 =French, 3 =Portuguese, 4 =Swahili, 5 =Arabic, 7 =Afrikaans, 15 =Dioula, 16 =Ewe, 18 =Fulfuldé, 20 =Hausa, 32 =Tamasheq, 35 =Yoruba, 100 =Fon, 101 =Adjja, 102 =Bariba, 103 =Yoruba, 104 =Outamari, 105 =Peulh, 106 =Lopka, 140 =Setswana, 180 =Mooré, 183 =Gulmacema, 184 =Gourounsi, 220 =Crioulo, 221 =Português,260 =Akan, 262 =Ga/Dangbe, 263 =Dagbani, 265 =Wala, 273 =Dagaree, 300 =Kikuyu, 301 =Luo, 302 =Luhya, 303 =Kamba, 304 =Kalenjin, 305 =Kisii, 306 =Meru/Samburu, 307 =Maasai / Samburu, 310 =Somali, 340 =Sesotho, 380=Liberian English, 420 =Malgache « officiel », 421 =Malgache avec spécificité régionale, 460 =Chitumbuka, 463 =Chichewa,501 =Bambara, 514 =Peulh/Fulfude, 517 =Soninké, 518 =Sonrhai, 540 =Makua, 541 =Sena, 542 =Ndau, 543 =Changana, 581 =Oshiwambo (Oshindonga/Oshikwanyama), 582 =O'tjherero,583 =Rukwangali, 621 =Igbo, 623 =Pidgin English, 660 =Wolof, 661 =Pulaar/Toucouleur, 665 =Diola, 702 =Xhosa, 703 =Pedi/Spedi/North Sotho, 704 =Sesotho/Sotho/South Sotho,705 =Setswana/Tswana, 708 =Venda, 709 =Zulu, 780 =Luganda, 781 =Runyankore-Rukiga, 782 =Runyoro-Rutooro, 783 =Lusoga, 784 =Lumasaaba, 787 =Ateso, 788 =Acholi-Langi, 789 =Alur, 790 =Lugbara, 792 =Japadhola, 798 =Kupsabinyi, 799 =Ngakarimajong, 820 =Chewa/Nyanja, 821 =Bembia, 822 =Tonga, 823 =Kaonde, 824 =Lozi, 860 =Ndebele,861 =Shona, 900 =Creole, 930 =Krio, 931 =Mende, 932 =Temne, 1100 =Haoussa, 1101 =Zarma/Songhai, 1142 =Kabye, 1143 =Tem (Kotokoli), 1144 =Ben (Moba), 1145 =Nawdem (Losso),1180 =Kirundi, 1220 =Foufouldé, 1221 =Pidgin, 1222 =Ewondo, 1300 =Soussou, 1302 =Poular, 1305 =Maninka, 1307= Kpèlè, 1312 =Kissié, 1620 =siSwati, 1660 =Creolo, 9995 =Other

Source: SAB

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: Q104

Question: In what type of shelter does the respondent live?

Variable Label: Q104. Type of shelter of respondent

Values: 1-5, 7-8, -1

Value Labels: 1= Non-traditional / formal house, 2= Traditional house / hut, 3= Temporary structure / shack, 4= Flat in a block of flats, 5= Single room in a larger dwelling structure or backyard, 7= Hostel in an industrial compound or farming compound, 8=Other, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 5

Question Number: Q105

Question: What was the roof of the respondent's home or shelter made of?

Variable Label: Q105. Roof of respondent's home

Values: 1-9, 98, -1

Value Labels: 1= Metal, tin or zinc, 2= Tiles, 3= Shingles, 4= Thatch or grass, 5= Plastic sheets, 6= Asbestos, 7=Multiple materials, 8=Some other material, 9=Could not tell/could not see, -1=Missing

Source: Afrobarometer Round 5

Question Number: Q106

Question: Were there any other people immediately present who might be listening during the interview?

Variable Label: Q106. Others present

Values: 1-5, -1

Value Labels: 1=No one, 2=Spouse only, 3=Children only, 4=A few others, 5=Small crowd, -1=Missing

Source: Nigeria00

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: Q107A

Question: Did the respondent check with others for information to answer any question?

Variable Label: Q107a. Check with others

Values: 0, 1, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, -1=Missing

Source: Nigeria00

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: Q107B

Question: Do you think anyone influenced the respondent's answers during the interview?

Variable Label: Q107b. Influence by others

Values: 0, 1, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, -1=Missing

Source: SAB99

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: Q107C

Question: Were you approached by community and/or political party representatives?

Variable Label: Q107c. Approached by community/ party representatives

Values: 0, 1, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: Q107D

Question: Did you feel threatened during the interview?

Variable Label: Q107d. Feel threatened

Values: 0, 1, -1

Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: Q107E
Question: Were you physically threatened during the interview?
Variable Label: Q107e. Physically threatened
Values: 0, 1, -1
Value Labels: 0=No, 1=Yes, -1=Missing
Source: SAB
Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: Q108
Question: What proportion of the questions do you feel the respondent had difficulty answering?
Variable Label: Q108. Proportion difficulty answering
Values: 0-4, -1
Value Labels: 0=None, 1=Few, 2=Some, 3=Most, 4=All, -1=Missing
Source: Nigeria00
Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: Q109A
Question: Which questions did the respondent have trouble answering: First question?
Variable Label: Q109a. Trouble answering- first response
Values: 0-100, -1
Value Labels: 0-100, -1=Missing
Source: Nigeria00
Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: Q109B
Question: Which questions did the respondent have trouble answering: Second question?
Variable Label: Q109b. Trouble answering- second response
Values: 0-100, -1
Value Labels: 0-100, -1=Missing
Source: Nigeria00
Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: Q109C
Question: Which questions did the respondent have trouble answering: Third question?
Variable Label: Q109c. Trouble answering- third response
Values: 0-100, -1
Value Labels: 0-100, -1=Missing
Source: Nigeria00
Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: Q110A
Question: What was the respondent's attitude toward you during the interview? Was he or she: friendly, in between, or hostile?
Variable Label: Q110a. Respondent friendly
Values: 1-3, -1
Value Labels: 1=Friendly, 2=In between, 3=Hostile, -1=Missing
Source: SAB
Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: Q110B
Question: What was the respondent's attitude toward you during the interview? Was he or she: interested, in between, or bored?
Variable Label: Q110b. Respondent interested
Values: 1-3, -1
Value Labels: 1=Interested, 2=In between, 3=Bored, -1=Missing
Source: SAB
Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: Q110C

Question: What was the respondent's attitude toward you during the interview? Was he or she: cooperative, in between, or uncooperative?

Variable Label: Q110c. Respondent cooperative

Values: 1-3, -1

Value Labels: 1=Cooperative, 2=In between, 3=Uncooperative, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: Q110D

Question: What was the respondent's attitude toward you during the interview? Was he or she: patient, in between, or impatient?

Variable Label: Q110d. Respondent patient

Values: 1-3, 1

Value Labels: 1=Patient, 2=In between, 3=Impatient, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: Q110E

Question: What was the respondent's attitude toward you during the interview? Was he or she: at ease, in between, or suspicious?

Variable Label: Q110e. Respondent at ease

Values: 1-3, -1

Value Labels: 1=At ease, 2=In between, 3=Suspicious, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: Q110F

Question: What was the respondent's attitude toward you during the interview? Was he or she: honest, in between, or misleading?

Variable Label: Q110f. Respondent honest

Values: 1-3, -1

Value Labels: 1=Honest, 2=In between, 3=Misleading, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: Q112

Question: Interviewer's number

Variable Label: Q112. Interviewer's number

Values: ALG01-ALG28; BDI01-BDI28; BEN12-BEN75; BFO11-BFO64; BOT01-BOT36; CAM01-CAM24; CDI11-CDI64; CVE01-CVE26; EGY01- EGY68; GAB11-GAB74; GHA01-GHA54; GUI11- GUI64; KEN01-KEN39; LES01-LES12; LIB11-LIB84; MAD01-MAD34; MAU11-MAU74; MLI11-MLI93; MLW03-MLW77; MOR01-MOR20; MOZ03-MOZ99; NAM01-NAM20; NGR11-NGR54; NIG00-NIG40; SAF00-SAF99; SEN11-SEN54; SRL01-SRL16; STP01-STP15; SUD01-SUD29; SWZ01-SWZ32; TAN02-TAN30; TOG11-TOG65; TUN01-TUN27; UGA01-UGA15; ZAM01-ZAM38; ZIM02-ZIM60

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: Q113

Question: Interviewer's age

Variable Label: Q113. Interviewer's age

Values: 18-62

Source: SAB

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: Q114

Question: Interviewer's gender

Values: 8- 107, 1100-2625, 279- 942, 99, 9990, 9995, 9998-9999, -1

Value Labels: -1 =Missing, 8=Akan, 48=Arabic, 11 =Bassa, 12=Bobo, 13=Chewa, 47 =Creole, 17=Hausa, 27=Ngoni, 41=Tonga, 43 =Tumbuka,45=Yoruba, 100 =Fon, 101 =Adja, 102 =Bariba, 105 =Ditamari, 106 =Peulh, 107 =Yao, 1100 =Haoussa, 1101 =Zarma/Songhai, 1102 =Fulfuldé, 1103 =Tamasheq, 1140 =Ewe, 1141 =Mina (Guen),1142 =Kabye, 1143 =Tem (Kotokoli), 1144 =Ben (Moba), 1145 =Nawdem (Losso), 1146 =Lama (Lamba), 1148 =Ikposso (Akposso), 1157 =Ouatchi, 1180 =Hutu, 1181 =Tutsi, 1220 =Beti, 1221 =Bamiléké, 1222 =Sawa, 1224 =Nso Ngwa, 1239 =Bayangi, 1261 =Krou, 1262 =Mandé, 1263 =Mandé du Sud,1264 =Gur (Voltaïque), 1300 =Soussou, 1301 =Poualar, 1302 =Maninka, 1303 =Guerzé, 1304 =Kissien, 1305 =Toma, 140 =Mokgatla, 141 =Mokwena, 142 =Mongwato,1420 =Arab, 1422 =Kabyle, 143 =Mongwaketse, 146 =Morolong, 1502 =Soussi, 1503 =Chahl, 151 =Mokgalagadi, 159 =Molete, 160 =Motswapong,1660 =Foros, 1662 =Cabo-verdianos, 1664 =African, 1700 =Fang, 1701 =Punu/Mériè, 1703 =Mbédè, 1704 =Nzébi/Métié, 1706 =Tsogho, 1707 =Kélè, 180 =Mossi,182 =Peuhl, 183 =Gourmatche, 184 =Gourounsi, 185 =Bissa, 190 =Samo, 2226 =Foufouldé, 2227 =Moundang, 2228 =Nkwen, 261 =Ewe/Anglo, 262 =Ga/Adangbe,2620 =Buju, 2621 =Ngas, 2622 =Mwaghavu, 2623 =Maghai, 2624 =Zuru, 2625 =Umone, 263 =Dagomba, 265 =Waalii, 266 =Moshie, 268 =Likpakpaln, 270 =Konkomba,271 =Gonja, 273 =Dagaaba, 2748 =Wazanaki, 275 =Kotokoli, 2751 =Waruri, 2752 =Wakinga, 279 =Sisaala, 280 =Kassena, 300 =Kikuyu, 301 =Luo, 302 =Luhya,303 =,Kamba, 305 =Kisii, 306 =Meru/Embu, 307 =Maasai/Samburu, 310 =Somali, 340 =Mokoena, 341 =,Motaung, 342 =Mohlakoana / Motebang, 343 =Mofokeng,344 =Mosiea, 345 =Motsoeneng, 383 =Gbandi, 384 =Gio, 386 =Grebo, 387 =Kissi, 388 =Kpelle, 389 =Krahn, 390 =Kru, 391 =Lorma, 422 =Antandroy, 428 =Betsileo,429 =Betsimisaraka, 432 =Merina, 433 =Sakalava, 434 =Sihanaka, 436 =Tsimihety, 437 =Vezo, 460 =Tumbuka, 464 =Yao, 466 =Lomwe, 467 =Mang'anja, 501 =Bambara,506 =Dogon, 511 =Malinké, 514 =Peulh/Fulfude, 516 =Senufo, 517 =Soninké/Sarakolé, 518 =Sonrhai, 519 =Tamazheq, 540 =Makua, 541 =Sena, 542 =Ndau, 543 =Changana,544 =Nyanja, 545 =Chope, 546 =Bitonga, 547 =Makonde, 548 =Chuabo, 550 =Lomue, 580 ,Wambo, 581 =Herero, 582 =Caprivian, 583 =Kavango (Rukwangali, Rumanyo, Hambukushu), 589 =Damara, 621 =Igbo, 623 =Efik, 624 =Ebira, 627 =Ibibio, 628 =Kanuri, 629 =Tiv, 630 =Nupe, 631 =Ijaw, 632 =Edo,633 =Igalala, 634 =Urhobo, 635 =Idoma, 637 =Ikwere, 639 =Tapa, 640 =Kalabari, 650 =Mumuye, 655 =Yala, 656 =Gbagyi, 657 =Buja, 658 =Baju, 659 =Bandawa, 660 =Wolof, 661 =Pulaar/Toucouleur, 662 =Serer, 665 =Diola, 700 =English, 702 =Ndebele, 703 =Xhosa, 704 =Pedi/North Sotho, 705 =Sesotho/South Sotho, 706 =Tswana, 707 =Shangaan, 708 =Swazi, 709 =Venda, 710 =Zulu, 712 =Coloured, 713 =Indian, 741 =Wachaga, 742 =Wahaya, 745 =Wapare, 749 =Wasukuma, 751 =Wameru, 752 =Wakurya, 761 =Waha, 763 =Wajaluo, 771 =Wandamba, 780 =Muganda, 781 =Munyankole, 782 =Munyoro, 783 =Musoga, 784= Mugishu, 787 =Ateso, 788 =Acholi,789 =Alur, 790 =Lugbara, 792 =Japhadhola, 795 =Mukiga, 796 =Mutooro, 797 =Langi, 798 =Sabinyi, 799 =Karamajong, 800 =Kakwe, 820 =Bemba, 823 =Lozi, 824 =Chewa,826 =Tumbuka, 827 =Kaonde, 828 =Luvale, 830 =Lunda, 833 =Mambwe, 834 =Lenje, 835 =Ngoni, 838 =Ushi, 843 =Lamba, 846 =Senga, 900 =Afro-Mauritian (Creole), 903 =Hindu, 905 =Muslim, 930 =Creole, 936 =Limba, 938 =Madingo, 939 =Mende, 941 =Susu, 942 =Temne, 99 =Not Asked in this country, 9990 =National identity only, or 'doesnt think of self in those terms', 9995 =Other. *Not asked in EGY, SUD, ZIM

Question Number: Q117

Question: Interviewer's highest level of education

Variable Label: Q117. Interviewer's education

Values: 3-9, -1

Value Labels: 3=Primary school completed, 4=Some secondary/high school, 5=High school completed, 6=Post secondary qualifications other than university e.g. a diploma or degree from a polytechnic or college, 7=Some university, 8=University, completed, 9=Post graduate, -1=Missing

Source: SAB

Note: Answered by interviewer

Question Number: withinwt

Variable Label: Within country weighting factor

Note: The weighting variable adjusts the distribution of the sample based on individual selection probabilities (i.e. based on region, gender, urban-rural distribution, and size of household and enumeration area).

Appendix 1: Sample characteristics

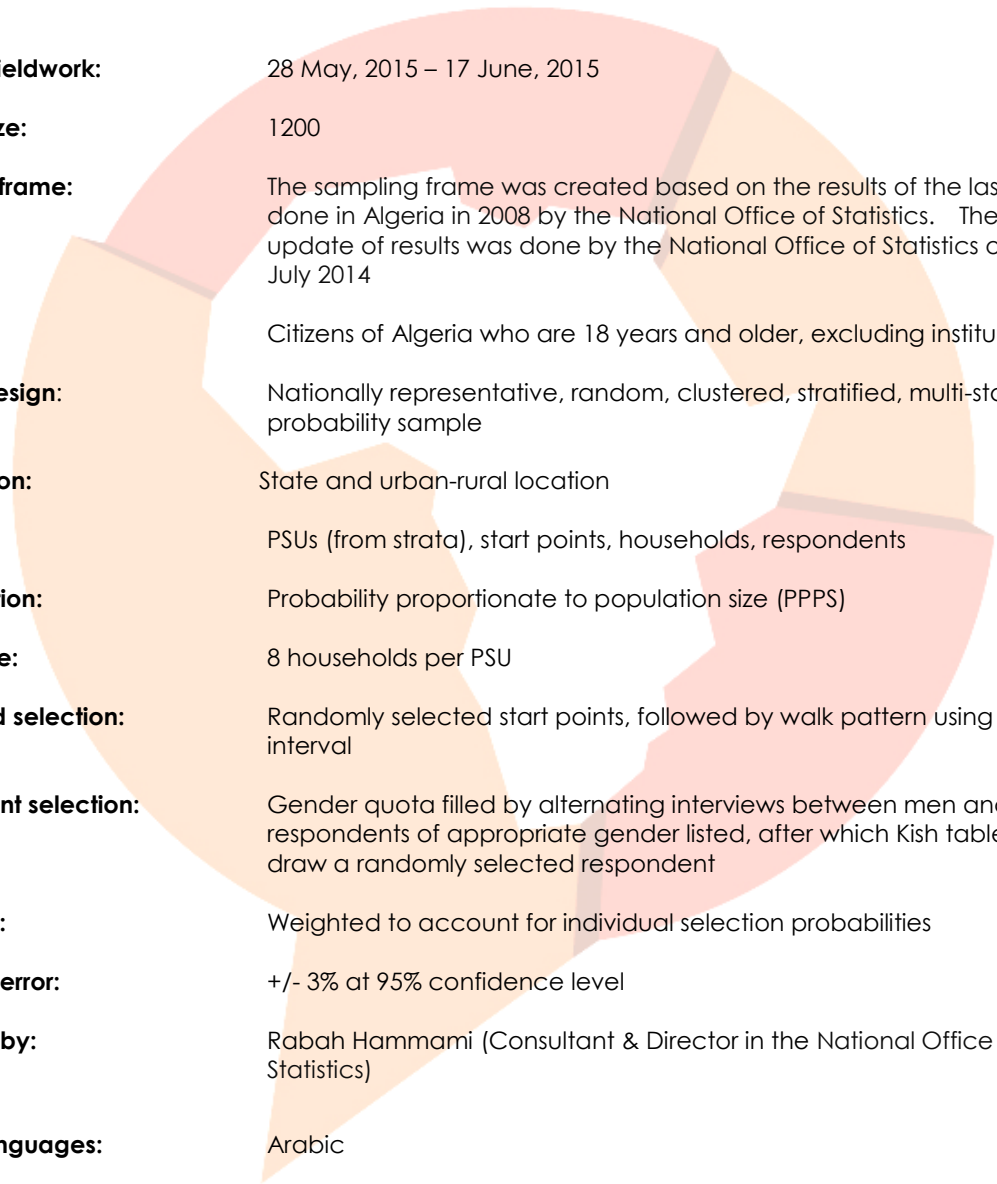
Gender		Weighted	Unweighted
	Male	49,7%	49,7%
	Female	50,3%	50,3%
Location			
	Urban	40,4%	41,0%
	Rural	58,5%	57,9%
	Semi-Urban	0,9%	0,9%
	Peri-Urban	0,2%	0,2%

Appendix 2: Country-specific codes

COUNTRY PREFIX	COUNTRY	FIRST CODE	LAST CODE	FIRST CODE	LAST CODE
ALG	Algeria	1420	1459	2420	2430
BDI	Burundi	1180	1219		
BEN	Benin	100	139		
BFO	Burkina Faso	180	219		
BOT	Botswana	140	179		
CAM	Cameroon	1220	1259		
CDI	Cote d'Ivoire	1260	1299		
CVE	Cape Verde	220	259		
EGY	Egypt	1460	1499		
GAB	Gabon	1700	1739		
GHA	Ghana	260	299		
GUI	Guinea	1300	1339		
KEN	Kenya	300	339		
LES	Lesotho	340	379		
LIB	Liberia	380	419		
MAD	Madagascar	420	459		
MAU	Mauritius	900	929		
MLI	Mali	500	539		
MLW	Malawi	460	499		
MOR	Morocco	1500	1539		
MOZ	Mozambique	540	579		
NAM	Namibia	580	619		
NGR	Niger	1100	1139		
NIG	Nigeria	620	659		
SAF	South Africa	700	739		
SEN	Senegal	660	699		
SRL	Sierra Leone	930	959		
STP	São Tomé and Príncipe	1660	1699		
SUD	Sudan	1540	1579	2740	2779
SWZ	Swaziland	1620	1659		
TAN	Tanzania	740	779		
TOG	Togo	1140	1179		
TUN	Tunisia	1580	1619		
UGA	Uganda	780	819		
ZAM	Zambia	820	859		
ZIM	Zimbabwe	860	899		

Appendix 3: Technical Information Forms

Survey Overview The Quality of Democracy and Governance in Algeria Afrobarometer Round 6, 2015-2016



Dates of Fieldwork:	28 May, 2015 – 17 June, 2015
Sample size:	1200
Sampling frame:	The sampling frame was created based on the results of the last census done in Algeria in 2008 by the National Office of Statistics. The last update of results was done by the National Office of Statistics of Algeria in July 2014
Universe:	Citizens of Algeria who are 18 years and older, excluding institutions
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multi-stage area probability sample
Stratification:	State and urban-rural location
Stages:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which Kish table is used to draw a randomly selected respondent
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 3% at 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	Rabah Hammami (Consultant & Director in the National Office of Statistics)
Survey Languages:	Arabic
Main researchers:	Imen Mezlini, Rabah Hammami and Abedelafidh Hussein
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	95.0%
Cooperation rate:	85.3%
Refusal rate:	6.4%
Response rate:	81.0%
EA Substitution Rate:	0%

Survey Overview
The Quality of Democracy
and Governance in Benin
Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014-2015

Dates of Fieldwork:	25 May to 9 June 2014
Sample size:	1,200
Sampling frame:	Base de sondages provisoire du Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat (RGPH) of 2013
Sample universe:	Citizens age 18 years or older, excluding institutions
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multistage area probability sample
Stratification:	Region, constituency, and urban-rural location
Stages:	Rural areas: PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents Urban areas: PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual.
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 3% with 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	Institut de Recherche Empirique en Economie Politique (IREEP)
Survey Languages: (Official translations)	French, Fon, Adja, Bariba, Yoruba, Outamari, Peulh, Lopka
Main researchers:	Richard Houessou, Victor Daye, Lucrece Ahandagbe, André Guéguéhoun, Léonard Wantchékon
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	93.80%
Cooperation rate:	80.70%
Refusal rate:	4.20%
Response rate:	75.70%
EA Substitution Rate:	0.67%

Survey Overview
The Quality of Democracy
and Governance in Botswana
Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014-2015

Dates of Fieldwork:	28 Jun–12 Jul 2014
Sample size:	1,200
Sampling frame:	Statistics Botswana's Population and Housing Census of 2011
Sample universe:	Citizens of Botswana who are 18 years and older
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multi-stage area probability sample
Stratification:	District, Enumeration Area, and urban-semi-urban-rural location
Stages:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 3% at 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	STAR AWARDS
Survey Languages:	English and Setswana
Main researchers:	Mogopodi Lekorwe
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	95.0%
Cooperation rate:	80.8%
Refusal rate:	3.9%
Response rate:	76.7%
EA Substitution Rate:	2%(3 EAs out of 150)

Survey Overview
The Quality of Democracy
and Governance in Burkina Faso
Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014-2015

Dates of Fieldwork:	19 April 2015 –05 May 2015
Sample size:	1,200
Sampling frame:	2014 projections developed by the National Institute for Statistics and Demography (INSD) based on the 2006 general Census
Sample universe:	Citizens of Burkina Faso who are 18 years and older
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multi-stage area probability sample
Stratification:	District, Enumeration Area, and urban-semi-urban-rural location
Stages:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 3% at 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	Center for Democratic Governance
Survey Languages:	Mooré, Dioula, Fulfuldé, Lélé, Gourmantché
Main researchers:	Professor Augustin Loada
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	95.0%
Cooperation rate:	86.0%
Refusal rate:	3.9%
Response rate:	81.7%
EA Substitution Rate:	0%

Survey Overview The Quality of Democracy and Governance in Burundi Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014-2015

Dates of Fieldwork:	28 September 2014 –11. October 2014
Sample size:	1,200
Sampling frame:	General Census of 2008 (Institute of Statistics and Economical Studies-ISTEEBU)
Sample universe:	Citizens of Burundi who are 18 years and older
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multi-stage area probability sample
Stratification:	District and urban-semi-urban-rural location
Stages:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 3% at 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	Groupe de Recherche et d'Appui au Développement des Initiatives démocratiques (GRADIS)
Survey Languages:	Kirundi and French
Main researchers:	Christophe Sebudandi, Alain Ndikumana
Outcome rates:	Contact rate: 95.0%
Cooperation rate:	83.5%
Refusal rate:	2.1%
Response rate:	79.3%
EA Substitution Rate:	2%

Survey Overview
The Quality of Democracy
and Governance in Cameroon
Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014-2015

Dates of Fieldwork:	January 24 to February 08, 2015
Sample size:	1,200
Sampling frame:	2005 Cameroon Population and Housing Census
Universe:	Citizens of Cameroon who are 18 years and older
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multi-stage area probability sample
Stratification:	Region and urban-rural location
Stages:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 2% at 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche en Economie et Gestion (CEREG) de l'Université de Yaoundé II
Survey Languages:	EWondo, Douala, Ffuld�, Bamilek� and Bijing
Main researchers:	Prof NGOA TABI Henri & Dr ATANGANA ONDOA Henri
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	94.70%
Cooperation rate:	82.10%
Refusal rate:	8.10%
Response rate:	77.80%
EA Substitution Rate:	0/300 = 0%

Survey Overview

The Quality of Democracy and Governance in CABO VERDE

Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014-2015

Dates of Fieldwork:	November 22 to December 5, 2014
Sample size:	1200
Sampling frame:	Census 2010 - National Institute of Statistics - Cabo Verde (INE)
Sample universe:	Citizens age 18 years or older, excluding institutions
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multistage area probability sample
Stratification:	Region and urban-rural location
Stages:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual.
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 3% with 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	AFROSONDAGEM
Survey Languages:	Cape Verdean Creole, Portuguese (official translations)
Main researchers:	Deolinda Reis, Aguido Cabral, José Semedo and Francisco Rodrigues
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	95,9%
Cooperation rate:	80,1%
Refusal rate:	9,4%
Response rate:	76,8%
EA Substitution Rate:	0.0%

Survey Overview

The Quality of Democracy And Governance in Ivory Coast

Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014

Date of fieldwork:	25 August to 08 September 2014
Sample size:	1199
Sampling frame:	Master sample ("Echantillon-maître") of the National Survey of Employment Situation and Child Labour (ENSETE2014) held between the 5 th of February and 4 th of March 2014
Sample universe:	Citizens age 18 years or older, excluding institutions
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multistage area probability sample
Stratification:	Region, constituency, and urban-rural location
Stages:	Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual.
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 3% with 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	Centre de Recherche et de Formation sur le Développement Intégré (CREFDI)
Survey Languages:	Français, Dioula
Main researchers:	SILWE Segorbah, National Investigator; M'PELIKAN Gerson, Data Manager, OURA Anselme, Research Associate & N'DRI Jonas, Expert échantillonnage à l'INS.
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	93.3%
Cooperation rate:	77.1%
Refusal rate:	8.1%
Response rate:	71.9%
EA Substitution Rate:	0.67%

Survey Overview
The Quality of Democracy
and Governance in Egypt
Afrobarometer Round 6, 2015-2016

Dates of Fieldwork:	12 June, 2015 – 04 July, 2015
Sample size:	1200
Sampling frame:	The sampling frame was created based on the results of the general census of population and housing conducted by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics in Cairo in 2006 which has been updated 2013
Universe:	Citizens of Egypt who are 18 years and older, excluding institutions
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multi-stage area probability sample
Stratification:	State and urban-rural location
Stages:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which Kish table is used to draw a randomly selected respondent
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 3% at 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	Prof. Adel SULTAN, statistician
Survey Languages:	Arabic
Main researchers:	Prof Adel Sultan and Prof Hicham Jaafar
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	94.1%
Cooperation rate:	69.7%
Refusal rate:	16.2%
Response rate:	65.6%
EA Substitution Rate:	0%

Survey Overview The Quality of Democracy and Governance in Gabon Afrobarometer Round 6, 2015-2016

Dates of fieldwork:	18 September 2015 – 03 October 2015
Sample size:	1200
Sampling frame:	General Census of Population and Housing (RGPL) of 2013, issued by the Department of Statistics and Economic Studies
Universe:	Citizens of Gabon who are 18 years and older, excluding institutions
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multi-stage area probability sample
Stratification:	Province, Departement and urban-rural location
Stages:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which Kish table is used to draw a randomly selected respondent
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 3% at 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	Centre d' Etudes et de Recherche en Geosciences Politiques et Prospective (CERGEP)
Survey Languages:	French
Main researchers:	Pr. Marc-Louis Ropivia, Pr Jean Bernard Mombo, Dr Christian Wali Wali, Dr Bertrand Dimitri Ndombi Boundzanga, Dr Jean Aurélien Moukana Libongui, Dr Aline Lembé, Dr Leticia Sello Madoungou, Dr Euloge Makita Ikouaya
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	96.4%
Cooperation rate:	63.0%
Refusal rate:	14.4%
Response rate:	60.7%
EA Substitution Rate:	3.3%

Survey Overview
The Quality of Democracy
and Governance in Ghana
Afrobarometer Round 6, 2015-2016



Dates of Fieldwork:	May 20 to June 10, 2014
Sample size:	2,400
Sampling frame:	2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census
Universe:	Citizens of Ghana who are 18 years and older
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multi-stage area probability sample
Stratification:	Region and urban-rural location
Stages:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 2% at 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana)
Survey Languages:	Twi, Ewe, Ga and Dagbani
Main researchers:	Daniel Armah-Attah & Prof. E. Gyimah-Boadi
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	95.90%
Cooperation rate:	82.10%
Refusal rate:	7.90%
Response rate:	78.70%
EA Substitution Rate:	3/300 = 1.0%

Survey Overview
The Quality of Democracy
and Governance in Guinea
Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014-2015

Dates of Fieldwork:	16 March– 05 April 2015
Sample size:	1,200
Sampling frame:	General Population and Housing Census (RGPH) of 2013
Sample universe:	Citizens of Guinea who are 18 years and older
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multi-stage area probability sample
Stratification:	District, Enumeration Area, and urban-semi-urban-rural location
Stages:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 3% at 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	Stat View International (SVI)
Survey Languages:	French, Soussou, Poular, Malinké, Kpèlè, Loma, Kissié, Mano
Main researchers:	Aliou BARRY, Djiba KABA, Lansana MANSADOUNO, Yumba INABANZA, Mamadou Billo BAH, Massa GUILAVOGUI, Mamadou Dabola DIALLO, Bangaly CAMARA, Alpha Oumar DIALLO et Saran DOUMBOUYA
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	98.7%
Cooperation rate:	93.6%
Refusal rate:	5.0%
Response rate:	92.3%
EA Substitution Rate:	4%

Survey Overview

The Quality of Democracy And Governance in Kenya Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014

Dates of Fieldwork:	12th November 2014 to 5th December 2014
Sample size:	N=2,397
Sampling frame:	2009 National Population and Housing Census produced by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)
Sample universe:	Citizens of Kenya who are 18 years or older
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multistage area probability sample
Stratification:	Counties (47) and place of residence (urban - rural).
Stages:	Random selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) or Enumeration Areas (EAs), Sampling Start Points (SSP), Households, Respondents.
PSU selection:	Probability Proportionate to Population Size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 Households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval.
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual.
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities.
Margin of error:	+/- 2% with 95% confidence level [OR +/- 2% for n=2397]
Fieldwork by:	Institute for Development Studies (IDS), University of Nairobi
Survey Language:	English, Kiswahili, Kikuyu, Luo, Somali, Kamba
Main researchers:	Prof. Winnie V. Mitullah, Dr. Adams Oloo, Dr. Paul Kamau and Dr. Joshua Kivuva
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	98.6%
Cooperation rate:	83.6%
Refusal rate:	4.7%
Response rate:	82.4%
EA Substitution Rate:	2.7%

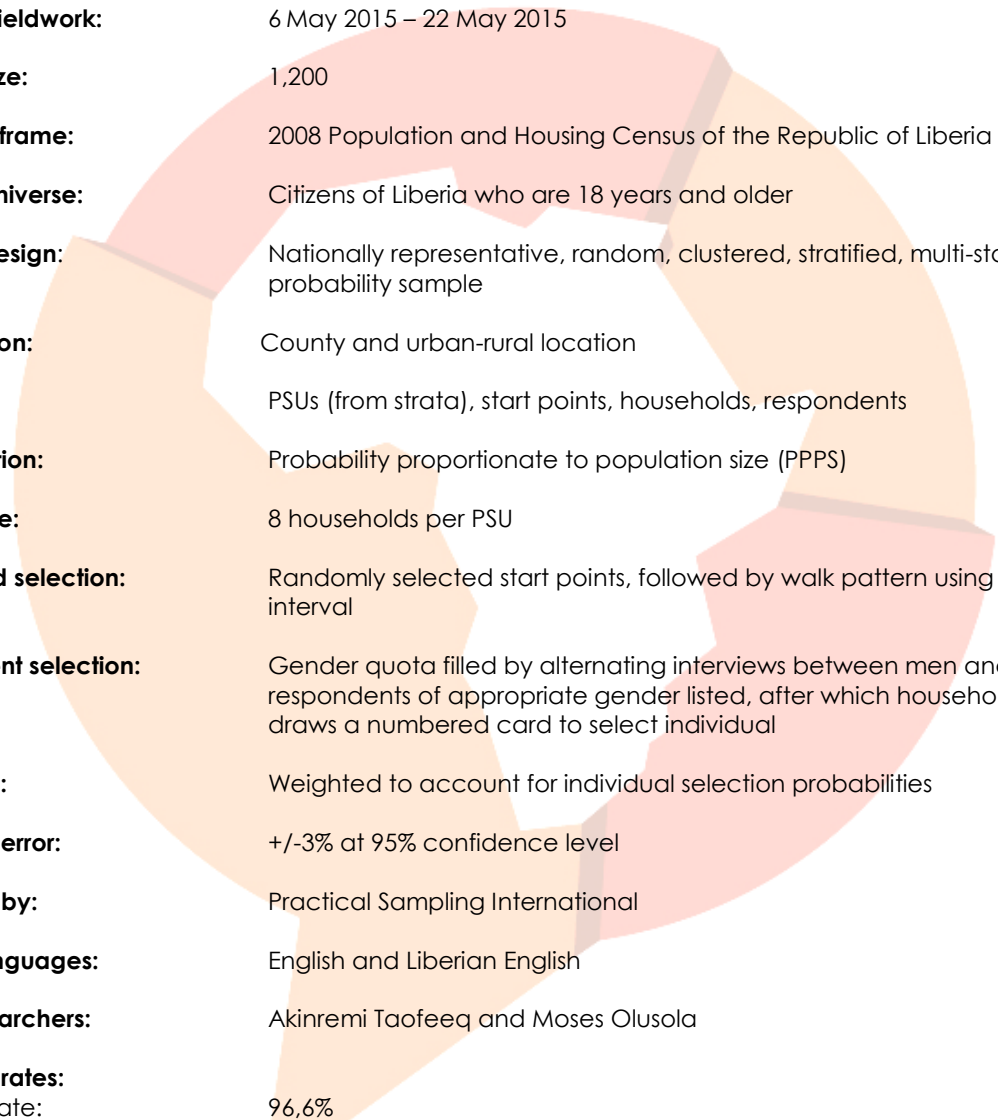
Survey Overview

The Quality of Democracy and Governance in Lesotho

Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014-2015


Dates of fieldwork:	5 May–31 May 2014
Sample size:	1,200
Sampling frame:	2006 Bureau of Statistics Census updated by 2012 population projections
Sample universe:	Citizens of Lesotho who are 18 years and older
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multi-stage area probability sample
Stratification:	District, ecological zone, and urban-rural location
Stages:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 3% at 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	Advison Lesotho
Survey Languages:	English and Sesotho
Main researchers:	Mamochaki Shale
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	97.6%
Cooperation rate:	74.3%
Refusal rate:	3.6%
Response rate:	72.6%
EA Substitution Rate:	0.67% (1 EA out of 150)

Survey Overview
The Quality of Democracy
and Governance in Liberia
Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014-2015



Dates of Fieldwork:	6 May 2015 – 22 May 2015
Sample size:	1,200
Sampling frame:	2008 Population and Housing Census of the Republic of Liberia
Sample Universe:	Citizens of Liberia who are 18 years and older
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multi-stage area probability sample
Stratification:	County and urban-rural location
Stages:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/-3% at 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	Practical Sampling International
Survey languages:	English and Liberian English
Main researchers:	Akinremi Taofeeq and Moses Olusola
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	96,6%
Cooperation rate:	92,3%
Refusal rate:	5,2%
Response rate:	89.5%
EA Substitution Rate:	0/150 = 0%

Survey Overview The Quality of Democracy and Governance in Madagascar Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014-2015



Dates of Fieldwork:	12 December 2014 –13 January 2014
Sample size:	1,200
Sampling frame:	Population estimate of 2012 by the National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT)
Sample universe:	Citizens of Madagascar who are 18 years and older
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multi-stage area probability sample
Stratification:	District, Enumeration Area, and urban-semi-urban-rural location
Stages:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 Interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 3% at 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	COEF Resources
Survey Languages:	Malgache
Main researchers:	Désiré RAZAFINDRAZAKA, Laetitia RAZAFIMAMONJY, Iraldo Luis DJAO
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	94.3%
Cooperation rate:	93.5%
Refusal rate:	1.5%
Response rate:	88.1%
EA Substitution Rate:	5%

Survey Overview

The Quality of Democracy and Governance in Malawi

Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014-2015

Dates of fieldwork:	1 March 2014 to 27 April 2014
Sample size:	2,400
Sampling frame:	2008 Malawi Population and Housing Census
Sample universe:	Citizens of Malawi 18 years and older in March 2014
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multi-stage area probability sample
Stratification:	Rural, peri-urban, and urban location
Stages:	SSUs (from strata), PSUs, start points, households, respondents
SSU & PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 2% at 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	Centre for Social Research, University of Malawi
Survey Languages:	Chichewa, Chitumbuka, and English
Main researchers:	Maxton Tsoka, Joseph Chunga, and Happy Kayuni
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	98.7%
Cooperation rate:	95.4%
Refusal rate:	1.9%
Response rate:	94.2%
EA Substitution Rate:	$4/300 = 0.013$

Survey Overview

The Quality of Democracy and Governance in Mali

Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014-2015

Dates of fieldwork:	01 December–14 December 2014
Sample size:	1,200
Sampling frame:	General Population and Housing Census (RGPH) of 2009
Sample universe:	Citizens of Botswana who are 18 years and older
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multi-stage area probability sample
Stratification:	District, Enumeration Area, and urban-semi-urban-rural location
Stages:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 3% at 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	GREAT (Groupe de recherche en économie appliquée théorique)
Survey Languages:	French, Bambara, Peulh, Sonrhai, Sarakolle, Tamasheq
Main researchers:	Massa Coulibaly, François Koné, Fatoumata Sow, Moussa Coulibaly, Boubacar Bougoudogo, Djénéba Diarra
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	94.1%
Cooperation rate:	79.0%
Refusal rate:	6.6%
Response rate:	74.4%
EA Substitution Rate:	1.3%(3 EAs out of 150)

Survey Overview

The Quality of Democracy and Governance in Mauritius

Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014-2015

Dates of fieldwork:	27 June–21 July 2014
Sample size:	1,200
Sampling frame:	2011 Population Census conducted by Statistics Mauritius in July 2011
Sample universe:	Citizens of the Republic of Mauritius who are 18 years and older
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multi-stage area probability sample
Stratification:	Geographical Districts and urban-rural location
Stages:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 3% at 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	StraConsult Ltd
Survey Languages:	English, Creole and French
Main researchers:	L. Amedee Darga
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	95.7%
Cooperation rate:	70.9%
Refusal rate:	20.2%
Response rate:	67.9%
EA Substitution Rate:	0 (no substitution)

Survey Overview
The Quality of Democracy
And Governance in Morocco
Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014

Dates of Fieldwork:	02 November, 2015 – 22 November, 2015
Sample size:	N=1200
Sampling frame:	The last census done in 2014 by the High Commission for Planning in Morocco.
Sample universe:	Citizens age 18 years or older, excluding institutions
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multistage area probability sample
Stratification:	State and urban-rural location
Stages:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using a 5/10 interval.
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after Kish table is used to draw randomly the respondent.
Weighting:	Not applied.
Margin of error:	+/- 3% with 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	Meda Solutions
Survey Languages:	Arabic
(Official translations)	
Main researchers:	Mohammed Abderebbi, Imen Mezlini and Najib ben Saad.
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	91.2%
Cooperation rate:	42.0%
Refusal rate:	34.7%
Response rate:	38.3%
EA Substitution Rate:	0%

Survey Overview

The Quality of Democracy and Governance in Mozambique

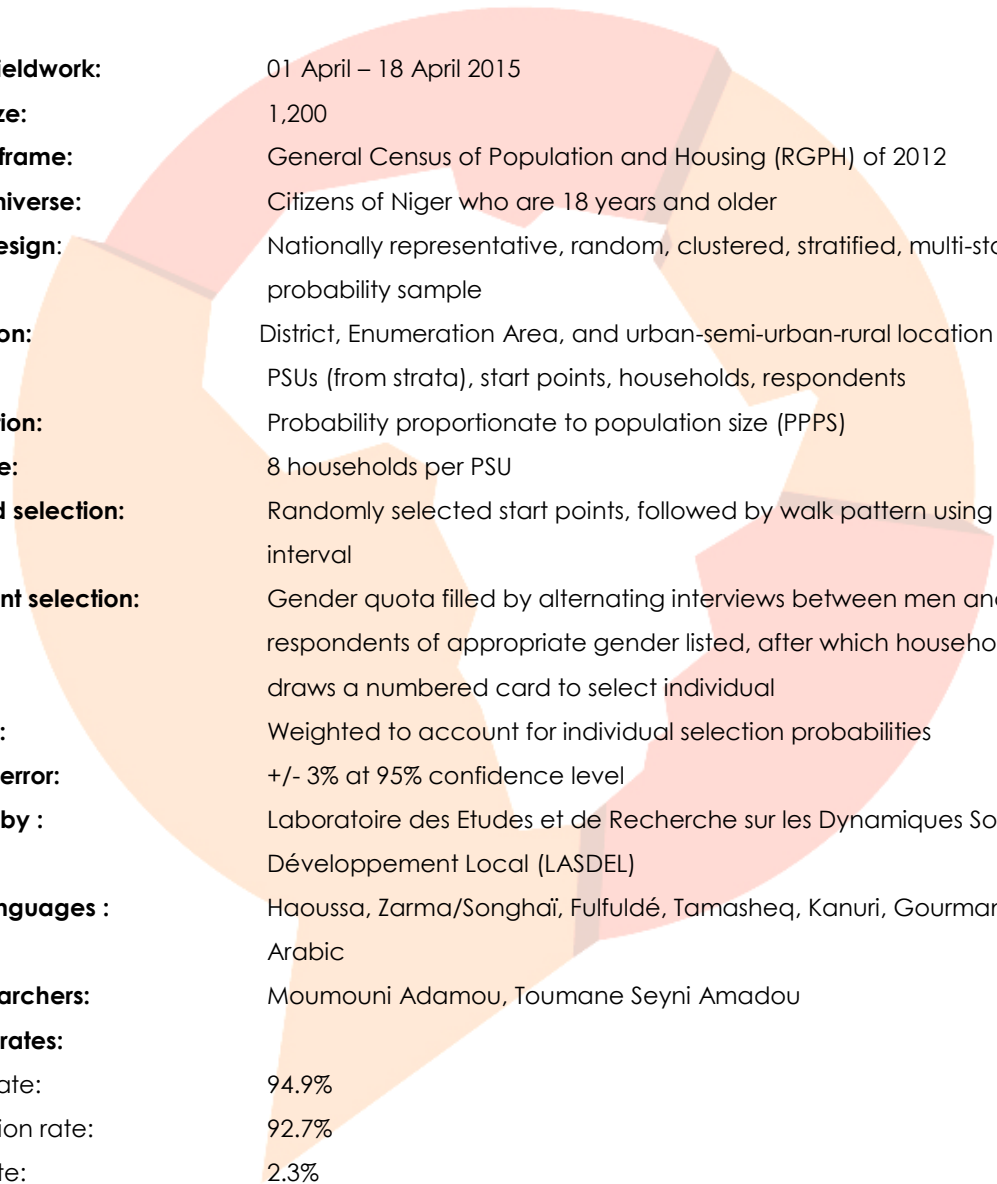
Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014-2015

Dates of Fieldwork:	30 th June to 24 th August 2015
Sample size:	2,400
Sampling frame:	2007 Population and Housing Census Mozambique with 2015 population projections
Sample universe:	Citizens age 18 years or older, excluding institutions
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multistage area probability sample
Stratification:	Province, ward (for rural areas only) and urban-rural location
Stages:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	Eight households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual.
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 2% with 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	Ipsos Mozambique
Survey Languages: (Official translations)	Portuguese, Changana, Sena, Ndaou and Macua.
Main researchers:	Maxwell Odhiambo and Dominic Nyasente.
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	99.1%
Cooperation rate:	87.2%
Refusal rate:	4.3%
Response rate:	86.5%
EA Substitution Rate:	4.7%

Survey Overview
The Quality of Democracy
and Governance in Namibia
Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014-2015

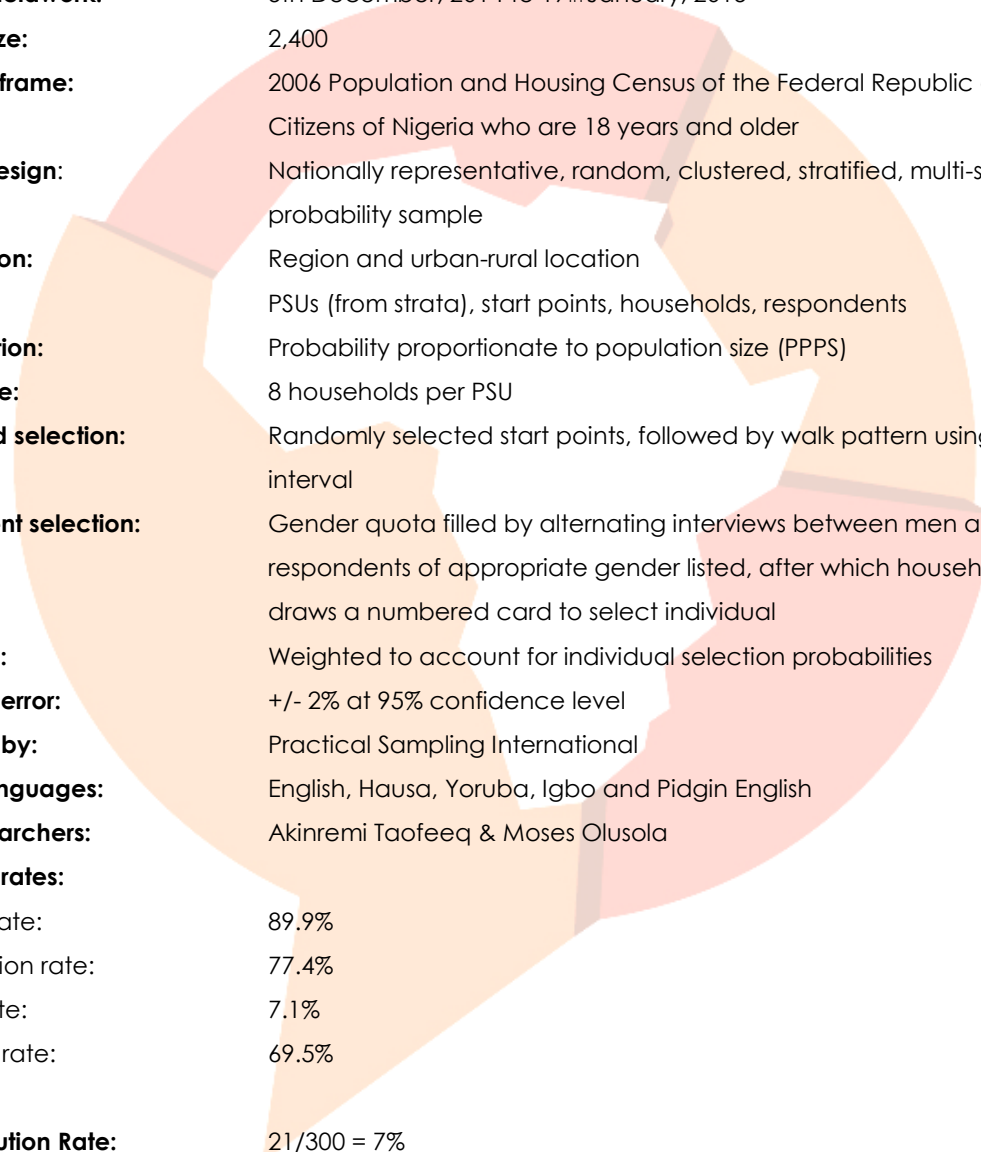
Dates of Fieldwork:	27 August to 22 September 2014
Sample size:	1,200
Sampling frame:	2011 Namibia Population and Housing Census, updated in 2012; Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA), Ms NdapandulaNdikwetepo, Sampling Statistician
Sample universe:	Citizens age 18 years or older, excluding institutions
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multistage area probability sample
Stratification:	Region, constituency, and urban-rural location
Stages:	Rural areas: PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents Urban areas: PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual.
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 3% with 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	Survey Warehouse
Survey Languages:	Afrikaans, Otjiherero, Rukwangali, Oshikwanyama
Main researchers:	Professor Bill Lindeke, Lizl Stoman, Pieter Stoman, Petrus Shikongo
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	94.7%
Cooperation rate:	67.3%
Refusal rate:	8.2%
Response rate:	63.8%
EA Substitution Rate:	0%

Survey Overview
The Quality of Democracy
and Governance in Niger
Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014-2015



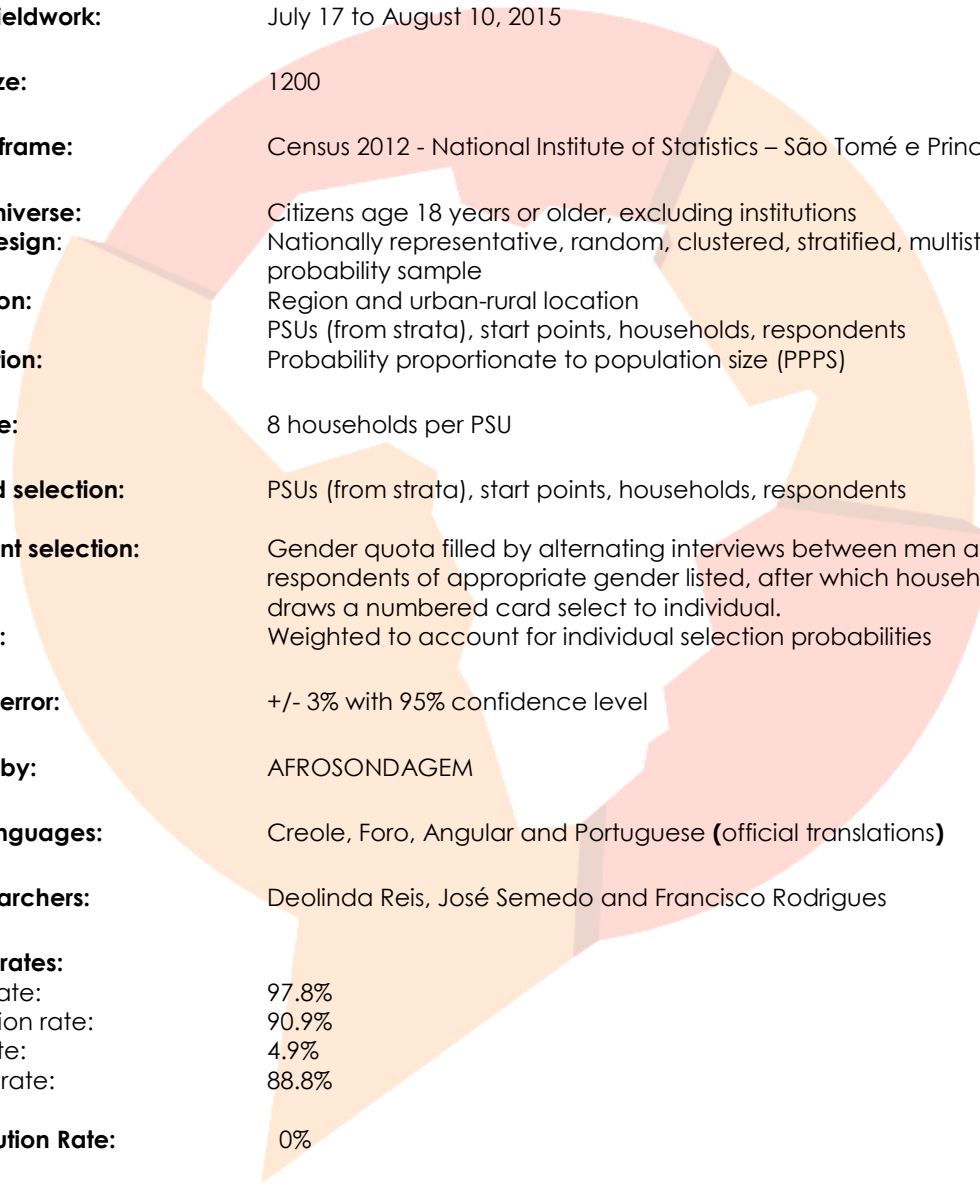
Dates of fieldwork:	01 April – 18 April 2015
Sample size:	1,200
Sampling frame:	General Census of Population and Housing (RGPH) of 2012
Sample universe:	Citizens of Niger who are 18 years and older
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multi-stage area probability sample
Stratification:	District, Enumeration Area, and urban-semi-urban-rural location
Stages:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 3% at 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by :	Laboratoire des Etudes et de Recherche sur les Dynamiques Sociales et le Développement Local (LASDEL)
Survey Languages :	Haoussa, Zarma/Songhaï, Fulfuldé, Tamasheq, Kanuri, Gourmantchéma, Arabic
Main researchers:	Moumouni Adamou, Toumane Seyni Amadou
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	94.9%
Cooperation rate:	92.7%
Refusal rate:	2.3%
Response rate:	87.9%
EA Substitution Rate:	3.33%

Survey Overview
The Quality of Democracy
and Governance in Nigeria
Afrobarometer Round 6, 2015-2016



Dates of Fieldwork:	5th December, 2014 to 19 th January, 2015
Sample size:	2,400
Sampling frame:	2006 Population and Housing Census of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
Universe:	Citizens of Nigeria who are 18 years and older
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multi-stage area probability sample
Stratification:	Region and urban-rural location
Stages:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 2% at 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	Practical Sampling International
Survey Languages:	English, Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo and Pidgin English
Main researchers:	Akinremi Taofeeq & Moses Olusola
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	89.9%
Cooperation rate:	77.4%
Refusal rate:	7.1%
Response rate:	69.5%
EA Substitution Rate:	21/300 = 7%

Survey Overview
The Quality of Democracy
and Governance in SÃO TOMÉ E PRÍNCIPE
Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014-2015



Dates of Fieldwork:	July 17 to August 10, 2015
Sample size:	1200
Sampling frame:	Census 2012 - National Institute of Statistics – São Tomé e Príncipe (INE)
Sample universe:	Citizens age 18 years or older, excluding institutions
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multistage area probability sample
Stratification:	Region and urban-rural location
Stages:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card select to individual.
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 3% with 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	AFROSONDAGEM
Survey Languages:	Creole, Foró, Angular and Portuguese (official translations)
Main researchers:	Deolinda Reis, José Semedo and Francisco Rodrigues
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	97.8%
Cooperation rate:	90.9%
Refusal rate:	4.9%
Response rate:	88.8%
EA Substitution Rate:	0%

Survey Overview

The Quality of Democracy and Governance in Senegal

Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014-2015

Dates of Fieldwork:	22 November to 07 December 2014
Sample size:	1200
Sampling frame:	2013 Senegal Population and Habitation Census (RGPH)
Sample universe:	Citizens age 18 years or older, excluding institutions
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multistage area probability sample
Stratification:	Region, constituency, and urban-rural location
Stages:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability Proportionate to Population Size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual.
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 3% with 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	Carrefour d'études et de recherches action pour le développement et la démocratie (CERADD)
Survey Languages:	French, Wolof, Diola, Puular (Official translations)
Main researchers:	Pr. Babaly SALL, Pr. Mohamadou SALL, Dr. Ibrahima GAYE, Ibrahima SALL, Omar MBAYE, Dr. Alpha BA
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	97.7%
Cooperation rate:	81,8%
Refusal rate:	6,2%
Response rate:	79,9%
EA Substitution Rate:	0%

Survey Overview

The Quality of Democracy and Governance in Sierra Leone

Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014-2015

Dates of Fieldwork:	22nd May - 10th June 2015
Sample size:	N= 1200
Sampling frame:	2004 Population Census and 2015 Population Projections Data provided by Statistics Sierra Leone
Sample universe:	Citizens age 18 years or older, excluding institutions
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multistage area probability sample
Stratification:	District and urban-rural location
Stages:	Rural areas: Randomly select Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs) (Chiefdom), Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) (Enumeration Areas, EAs) (two from each SSU), start points, households, respondents Urban areas: Randomly select PSUs (EAs), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual.
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities and to reflect the 2004 Population and Housing Census distribution of the adult population.
Margin of error:	+/- 3% with 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	ITASCAP LTD.
Survey Languages:	Krio, Mende, Limba and Temne. (Official translations)
Main researchers:	Mahmoud A. IDRIS and Umaru KATTA
Outcome rates: ¹	
Contact rate:	[N/A]
Cooperation rate:	[N/A]
Refusal rate:	[N/A]
Response rate:	[N/A]

EA Substitution Rate: 0.00%

¹ As submitted earlier, SRL has over time had zero refusals in not only Afrobarometer but other surveys. This may not be unconnected with the fact that almost all respondents think surveys are sponsored by Government. Looking, for instance, at the r6 (and even the r5) dataset, apart from respondents citing Afrobarometer or a research company or an NGO (which they think is the implementing agency for Government), nearly every respondent will say it is Government that sent the fieldworkers to do the job; and I'm sure many citizens normally want to comply with Government in many issues especially when they can.

Survey Overview
The Quality of Democracy
and Governance in South Africa
Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014-2015

Dates of fieldwork:	13 August to 21 September 2015
Sample size:	2,400
Sampling frame:	2011 South African Population Census with a national population of 51 million
Sample universe:	Citizens age 18 years or older, excluding institutions
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multistage area probability sample
Stratification:	Province, race, and urban-rural location
Stages:	EAs, start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability Proportionate to Population Size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	4 households per EA
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual.
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 3% with 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	Plus 94 Research
Survey Languages: (Official translations)	SeSotho, SePedi, Afrikaans, SeTswana, Tshivenda, Xhosa, Zulu and English
Main researchers:	Tina Katembo-Phiri
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	94.5%
Cooperation rate:	67.5%
Refusal rate:	13.9%
Response rate:	63.7%
EA Substitution Rate:	3.3%

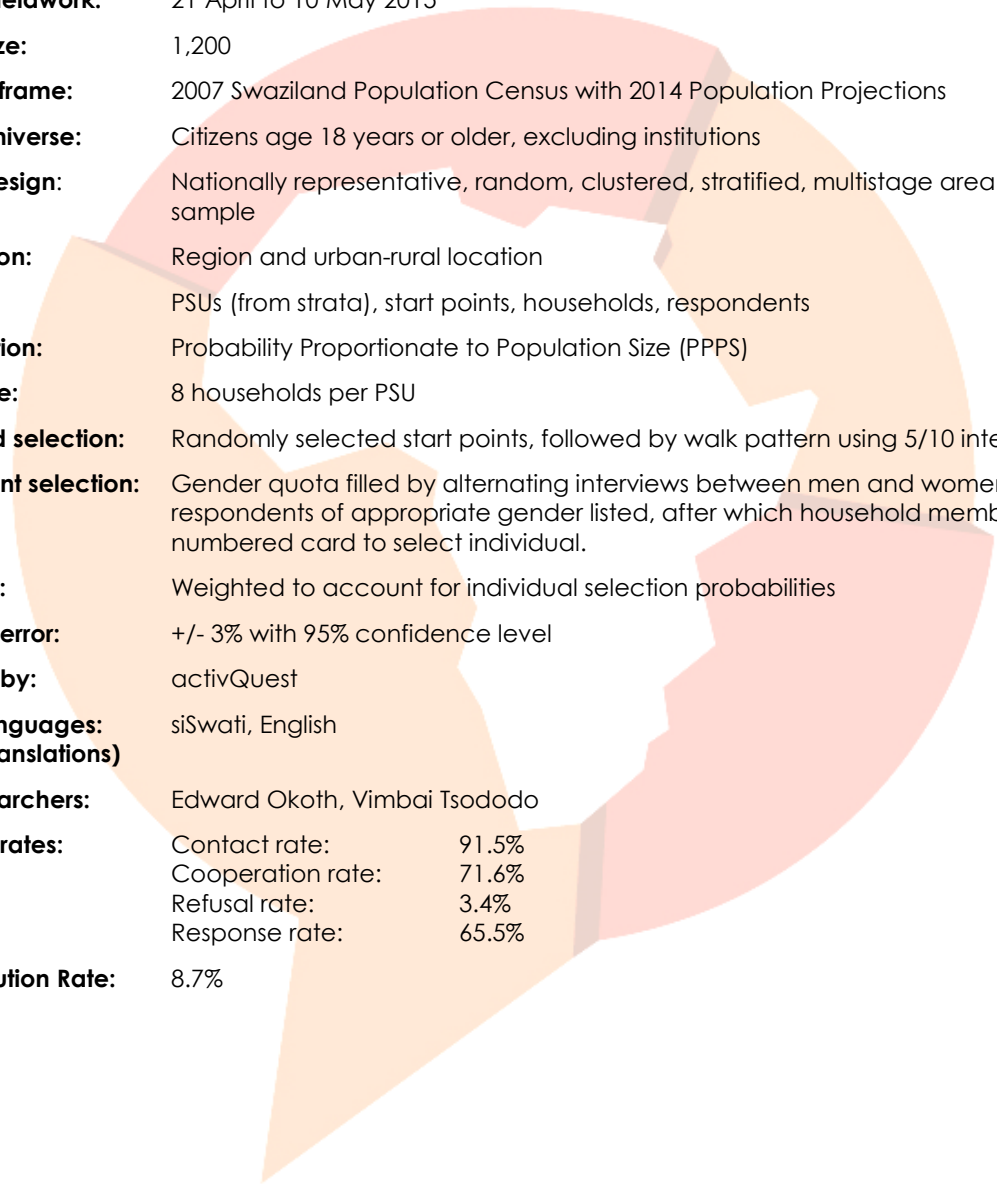
Survey Overview
The Quality of Democracy
and Governance in Sudan
Afrobarometer Round 6, 2015-2016

Dates of Fieldwork:	09 June, 2015 – 25 June, 2015
Sample size:	1200
Sampling frame:	The sampling frame was created from the 2008 Sudan population census; the frame covered all residents living in Sudan and housing units as well. This frame was updated for the Sudan 2010 election
Universe:	Citizens of Sudan who are 18 years and older, excluding institutions
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multi-stage area probability sample
Stratification:	State and urban-rural location
Stages:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which Kish table is used to draw a randomly selected respondent
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 3% at 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	Dr .Elmogiera Elawad – Sudan Polling Statistics Center Ghefari Elsayed - central bureau of research Sudan- and executive director of SPSC
Survey Languages:	Arabic
Main researchers:	Dr .Elmogiera Elawad / Ghefari Elsayed
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	100%
Cooperation rate:	95.7%
Refusal rate:	3.3%
Response rate:	95.7%
EA Substitution Rate:	0%

Survey Overview

The Quality of Democracy and Governance in Swaziland

Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014-2015



Dates of Fieldwork:	21 April to 10 May 2015	
Sample size:	1,200	
Sampling frame:	2007 Swaziland Population Census with 2014 Population Projections	
Sample universe:	Citizens age 18 years or older, excluding institutions	
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multistage area probability sample	
Stratification:	Region and urban-rural location	
Stages:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents	
PSU selection:	Probability Proportionate to Population Size (PPPS)	
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU	
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval	
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual.	
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities	
Margin of error:	+/- 3% with 95% confidence level	
Fieldwork by:	activQuest	
Survey Languages: (Official translations)	siSwati, English	
Main researchers:	Edward Okoth, Vimbai Tsododo	
Outcome rates:	Contact rate:	91.5%
	Cooperation rate:	71.6%
	Refusal rate:	3.4%
	Response rate:	65.5%
EA Substitution Rate:	8.7%	

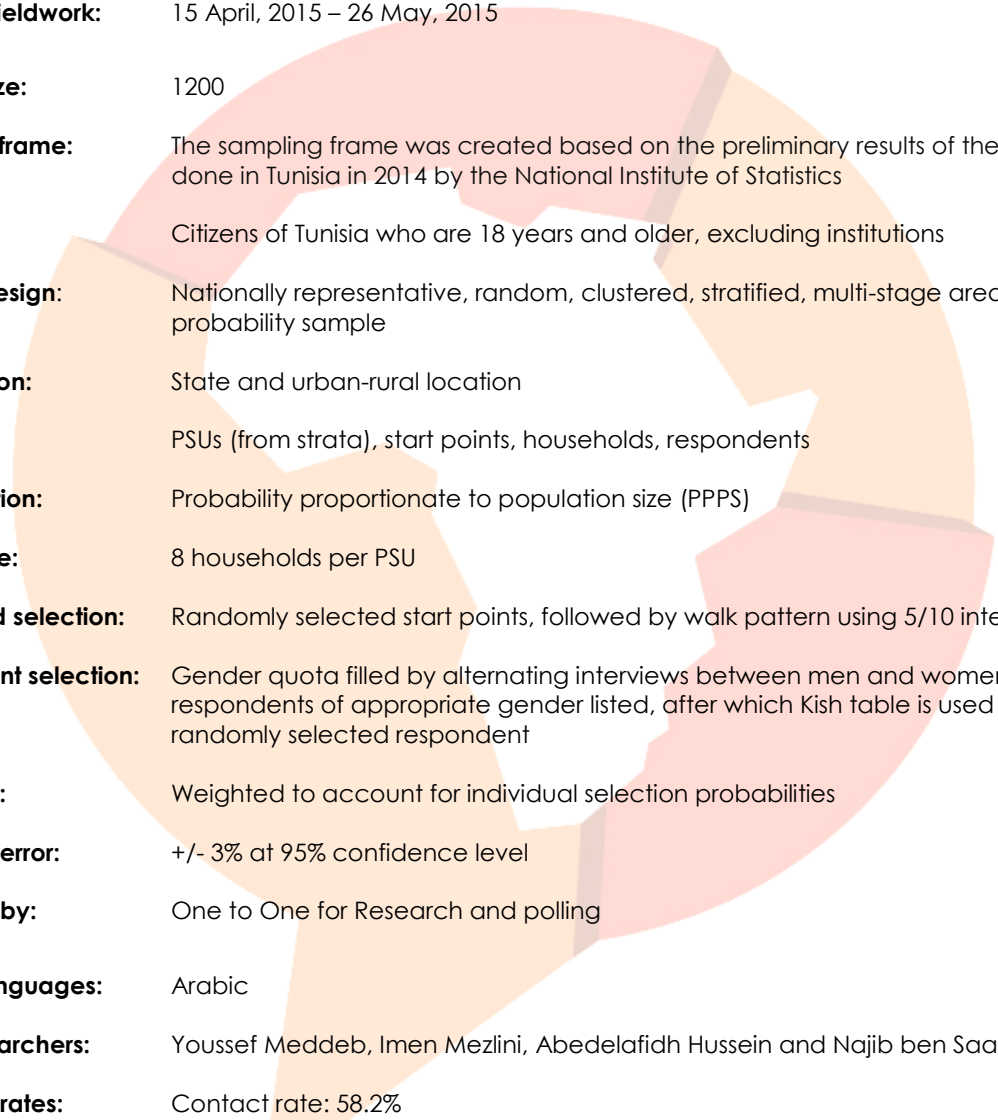
Survey Overview
The Quality of Democracy
and Governance in Tanzania
Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014-2015

Dates of Fieldwork:	26 th August to 19 th October 2014
Sample size:	N=2,386
Sampling frame:	2012 National Population and Housing Census produced by the Tanzanian National Bureau of Statistics
Sample universe:	Citizens of Tanzania who are 18 years or older
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multistage area probability sample
Stratification:	Regions (25 Mainland and 5 in Zanzibar) and place of residence (urban- rural).
Stages:	Rural areas: Randomly selected Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs), PSUs (EAs) (two from each SSU), Start Points, Households, Respondents. Urban areas: PSU (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability Proportionate to Population Size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 Households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval.
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual.
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities.
Margin of error:	+/- 2% with 95% confidence level [OR +/- 2% for n=2386]
Fieldwork by:	REPOA – Policy Research for Development
Survey Language:	Kiswahili
Main researchers:	Rose Aiko – National Investigator Stephen Mwombela – Co-National Investigator Cornel Jahari – Field Manager
Outcome rates:	Contact rate: 94.7% Cooperation rate: 78.8% Refusal rate: 2.8% Response rate: 74.6%
EA Substitution Rate:	0%
Notes:	Supplementary interviews for one PSU (8 respondents) were done on October 19 th 2014.

Survey Overview
Quality of Democracy
and Governance in Togo
Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014-2015

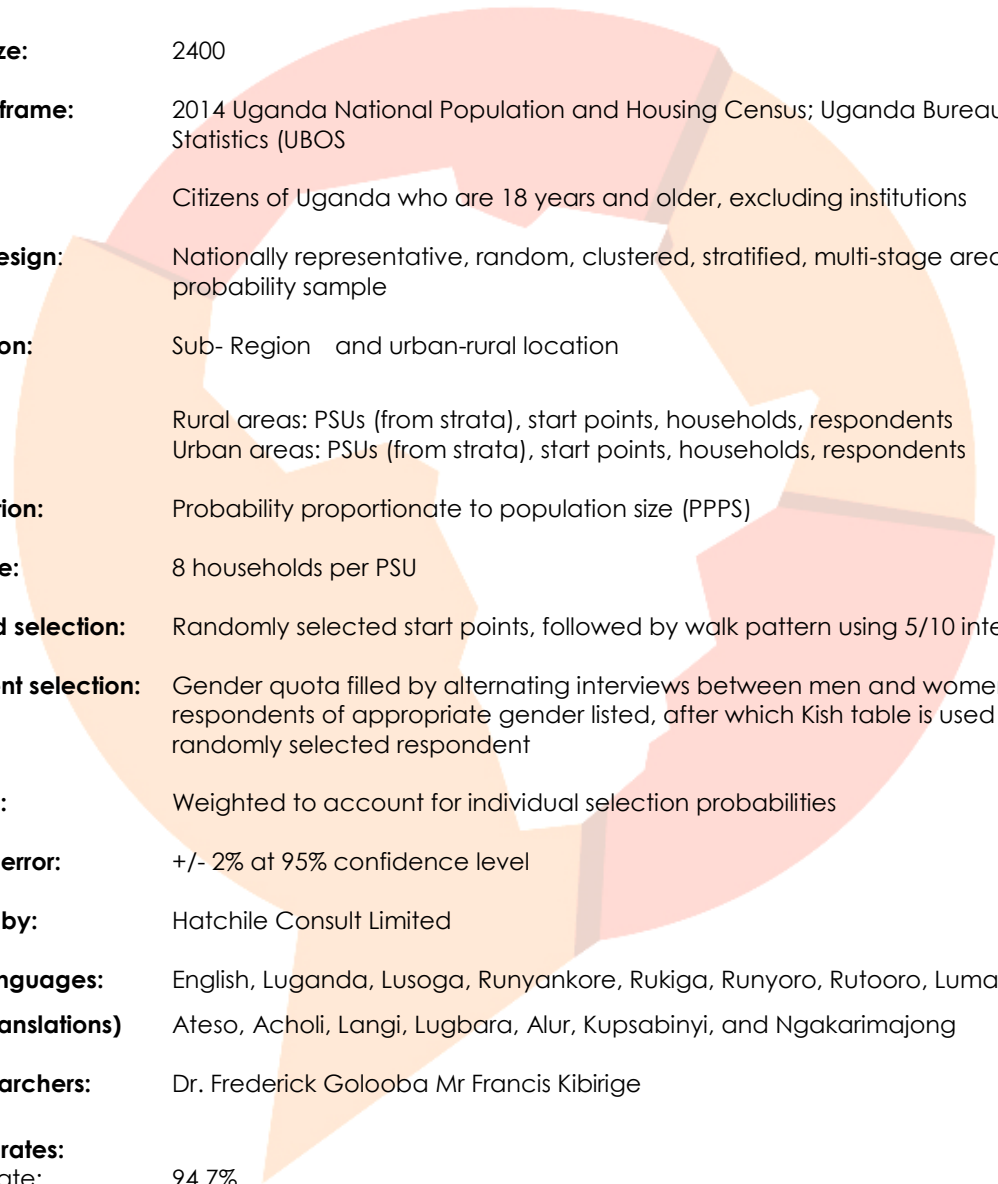
Dates of fieldwork:	12 October–24 October 2014
Sample size:	1,200
Sampling frame:	4th General Population and Housing Census (RGPH4) of November 2010
Sample universe:	Citizens of Togo who are 18 years and older
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multi-stage area probability sample
Stratification:	District, Enumeration Area, and urban-semi-urban-rural location
Stages:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 3% at 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	Centre de Recherche et de Sondage d'Opinions (CROP)
Survey Languages:	French, Ewe, Kabye, Tem, Moba, Nawdem
Main researchers:	Dr. Moussa P. Blimpo, Ezéchiél A. Djallo, Hervé Akinoché, Ekoutiamé A. Ahlin, Atabanam Simbou
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	91.10%
Cooperation rate:	67.9%
Refusal rate:	15.2%
Response rate:	61.8%
EA Substitution Rate:	0%

Survey Overview
The Quality of Democracy
and Governance in Tunisia
Afrobarometer Round 6, 2015-2016



Dates of Fieldwork:	15 April, 2015 – 26 May, 2015
Sample size:	1200
Sampling frame:	The sampling frame was created based on the preliminary results of the last census done in Tunisia in 2014 by the National Institute of Statistics
Universe:	Citizens of Tunisia who are 18 years and older, excluding institutions
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multi-stage area probability sample
Stratification:	State and urban-rural location
Stages:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which Kish table is used to draw a randomly selected respondent
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 3% at 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	One to One for Research and polling
Survey Languages:	Arabic
Main researchers:	Youssef Meddeb, Imen Mezlini, Abedelafidh Hussein and Najib ben Saad
Outcome rates:	Contact rate: 58.2% Cooperation rate: 50.7% Refusal rate: 17.4% Response rate: 29.5%
EA Substitution Rate:	0%

Survey Overview
The Quality of Democracy
and Governance in Uganda
Afrobarometer Round 6, 2015-2016



Dates of Fieldwork:	07 May, 2015 – 26 May, 2015
Sample size:	2400
Sampling frame:	2014 Uganda National Population and Housing Census; Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)
Universe:	Citizens of Uganda who are 18 years and older, excluding institutions
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multi-stage area probability sample
Stratification:	Sub-Region and urban-rural location
Stages:	Rural areas: PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents Urban areas: PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which Kish table is used to draw a randomly selected respondent
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 2% at 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	Hatchile Consult Limited
Survey Languages:	English, Luganda, Lusoga, Runyankore, Rukiga, Runyoro, Rutooro, Lumasaaba
(Official translations)	Ateso, Acholi, Langi, Lugbara, Alur, Kupsabinyi, and Ngakarimajong
Main researchers:	Dr. Frederick Golooba Mr Francis Kibirige
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	94.7%
Cooperation rate:	88.8%
Refusal rate:	2.7%
Response rate:	84.1%
EA Substitution Rate:	1.7%

Survey Overview

The Quality of Democracy and Governance in Zambia

Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014-2015

Dates of fieldwork:	3rd to 31st October, 2014
Sample size:	1,200
Sampling frame:	2010 Zambia Population and Housing Census
Sample universe:	Citizens age 18 years or older, excluding institutions
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multistage area probability sample
Stratification:	Province, Ward (for rural areas only) and urban-rural location
Stages:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability proportionate to population size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual.
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 3% with 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	RuralNet Associates Ltd
Survey Languages:	Bemba, Kaonde, Lozi, Nyanja/Chewa, and Tonga. (Official translations)
Main researchers:	Fison Mujenja, Victor Kanyense and Mulima Nyambe.
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	100.0%
Cooperation rate:	99.4%
Refusal rate:	0.3%
Response rate:	99.4%
EA Substitution Rate:	0%

Survey Overview The Quality of Democracy and Governance in Zimbabwe Afrobarometer Round 6, 2014-2015

Dates of Fieldwork:	16 to 29 November 2014
Sample size:	2,400
Sampling frame:	2012 Zimbabwe Population Census
Sample universe:	Citizens age 18 years or older, excluding institutions
Sample design:	Nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multistage area probability sample
Stratification:	Region, constituency, and urban-rural location
Stages:	PSUs (from strata), start points, households, respondents
PSU selection:	Probability Proportionate to Population Size (PPPS)
Cluster size:	8 households per PSU
Household selection:	Randomly selected start points, followed by walk pattern using 5/10 interval
Respondent selection:	Gender quota filled by alternating interviews between men and women; respondents of appropriate gender listed, after which household member draws a numbered card to select individual.
Weighting:	Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities
Margin of error:	+/- 2% with 95% confidence level
Fieldwork by:	Mass Public Opinion Institute
Survey Languages:	Shona, Ndebele, English (Official translations)
Main researchers:	Professor Eldred. V. Masunungure
Outcome rates:	
Contact rate:	97.5%
Cooperation rate:	78.9%
Refusal rate:	8.6%
Response rate:	76.9%
EA Substitution Rate:	4.6%